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TODAY: LEISURE

Ailing Yeltsin Fires Lebed to Reassert Power

Grigory Dukor/Reuters

Mr. Lebed: "I cannot make a proper bow or act in a servile manner."

Banishment Stokes the Fires Of Russia's Succession Battle

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Alexander Lebed is fond of aphorisms. "A cat driven into a corner," he says, "becomes a tiger."

On Thursday, President Boris Yeltsin drove the cat into a corner, and Mr. Lebed may yet come out a tiger. The sudden announcement of Mr. Lebed's dismissal as national security chief was not the end of the struggle for Mr. Yeltsin's mantle, political analysts here said, but the beginning of another chapter in the raging contest to succeed him.

For Russia, the conflict suggests that months of instability and uncertainty lie ahead. Mr. Yeltsin, 65, faces a heart operation in four weeks. Mr. Lebed, 46, — after little more than a year in national politics — is, by some surveys, the country's most trusted leader, and will now be campaigning against Mr. Yeltsin from outside the Kremlin walls.

The ouster appears to have been orchestrated in part by the president's powerful chief of staff, Anatoli Chubais, who had been increasingly irked by Mr. Lebed's power plays, and by Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who vied with Mr. Lebed over control of economic policy.

Mr. Lebed had become an outspoken proponent of authoritarian, nationalistic

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solutions to the country's post-Soviet disorder. He has become a potent symbol for the angry Russian soldier who resents his plight in an army without money for weapons or food.

He speaks for many Russians who are disoriented by the slide in their standard of living and the tumultuous transition to free markets and democracy.

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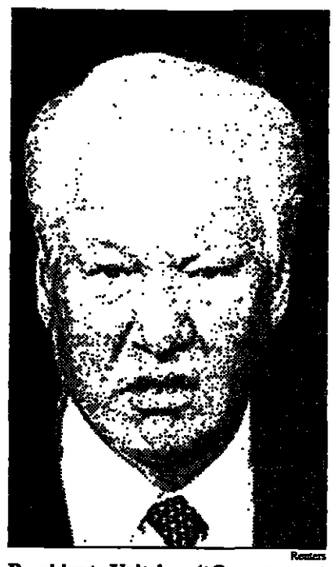

Reuters

President Yeltsin: "One cannot tolerate this situation any longer."

Rival Is Undaunted by Ouster And Vows a Return to Politics

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin dismissed Alexander Lebed as the head of his National Security Council on Thursday in an attempt to stifle a nasty political brawl that has paralyzed his administration and cast doubt on his authority.

Mr. Yeltsin ended Mr. Lebed's four stormy months in government with a surprise announcement on the 6 P.M. television news. He denounced the former general's presidential politicking, his bitter public feuds with cabinet ministers and his habit of acting without authorization from the president as "inadmissible and harmful for Russia."

"Of course, one cannot tolerate this situation any longer," Mr. Yeltsin said, taking pen and paper and signing the order to dismiss Mr. Lebed.

In Moscow, at a packed news conference two hours after his dismissal, Mr. Lebed said he was unfazed and planned to return to politics — including a campaign for president if Mr. Yeltsin dies — starting as soon as Monday. "I am no good as a bureaucrat," he said. "I cannot make a proper bow or act in a servile manner."

[Interior Minister Anatoli Kulikov had accused Mr. Lebed of trying to seize power by force. Mr. Lebed denied the accusation, but confirmed that he would eventually seek the presidency, Reuters reported.

"Firstly, I plan to have a good sleep," he said. He added: "Then I will start polishing my political machine to be ready for the presidential election." But he denied he was in a hurry, saying: "I am not going to launch a pre-election campaign while the president is alive."]

At the news conference Thursday, Mr.

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In Debate, Dole Pounds on Ethics

Clinton Keeps His Cool and Holds On to His Lead

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — In a spirited confrontation before U.S. voters, Bob Dole used the final presidential debate to attack repeatedly the ethical and governmental record of President Bill Clinton as scandal-tainted and undeserving of renewal at the ballot box.

"Many American people have lost their faith in government," Mr. Dole said, moving in quickly on the ethics attack in the opening moments of the debate Wednesday, in an attempt at reversing Mr. Clinton's formidable lead in public-opinion polls just two and a half weeks short of the election.

"They see scandals on almost a daily basis," Mr. Dole said. "They see ethical problems in the White House. There's a great deal of cynicism out there."

Mr. Clinton, the front-running incumbent wary of any dialogue of

Polls show debate had little impact on voters' intentions. Page 10.

charge and countercharge, basically ignored the accusations, except to say at one point: "I hope we can talk about what we're going to do in the future. No attack ever created a job or educated a child or helped a family make ends meet. No insult ever cleaned up a toxic waste dump or helped an elderly person."

Instead, Mr. Clinton repeatedly invoked the nation's economic health and his outlook for further growth in four more years of incumbency.

"Compared to four years ago, we're clearly better off," the president said. "That progress is only the beginning."

For all the buildup by Republican strategists, the evening turned out to be a victory of sorts for the questioners, who pressed highly specific issues onto the candidates that generally kept the confrontation short of open anger.

Mr. Clinton, while avoiding an aggressive posture, did not hesitate to challenge some of the former Senate majority leader's assertions on matters of public policy, particularly his contention that the current state of the

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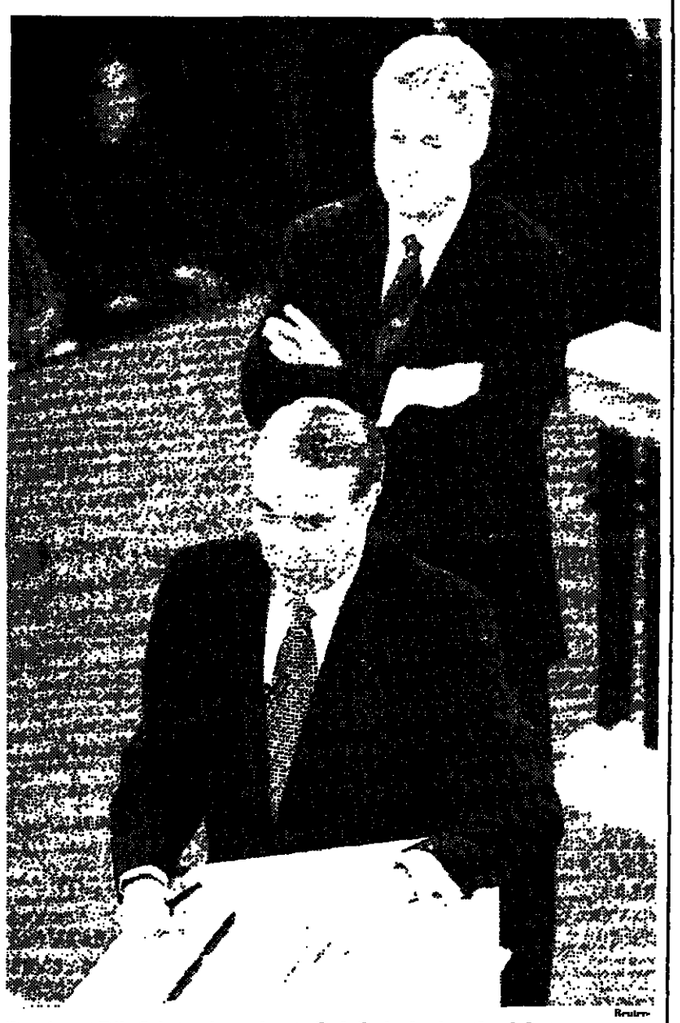

Reuters

President Bill Clinton listening to Bob Dole during the debate.

Whose Character Is It, Anyway?

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO — With time running out on the 1996 presidential campaign and polls showing him still trailing President Bill Clinton by a double-digit margin, Bob Dole did not waste a minute in trying to take command of their final broadcast debate.

In the Shiley Theater on the campus of the University of San Diego, Mr. Dole immediately sought to seize control of the close quarters Wednesday night, leaving the lectern to deliver his opening statement while standing almost face-to-face with the voters picked to question the candidates. When Mr. Clinton strolled casually toward the audience minutes later, he was following in Mr. Dole's footsteps.

That established a pattern for a 90-minute game of 20 questions, in which

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the underdog, Mr. Dole, was constantly pressing his case and carrying the debate to the seemingly confident Mr. Clinton.

As promised, Mr. Dole repeatedly raised the "public character" questions that he had avoided at their first encounter, citing the FBI files case, the investigations of White House and administration officials and reports of questionable campaign contributions from Indonesians.

Mr. Clinton responded to none of the accusations, and, ironically, Mr. Dole found himself defending his own character far more than the president chose to do. Time and again, the Republican sought to explain "who Bob Dole is and what he is about," describing himself as a caring person who would never cut social programs as the Democratic campaign has charged.

But if Ken Khachigian, the strategist for Mr. Dole's California campaign, was correct in saying just before the

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China's Rift On Reforms Goes Public In Rare Way

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — A surprising controversy has slipped into the open in China, where political feuds are usually kept behind closed doors. The issue: Do China's economic reforms threaten the power of the Communist Party?

The debate has cast one of the country's leading voices of Communist orthodoxy, Deng Liqun, a former party propaganda chief, against one of the leading voices of economic reform, Cao Siyuan, an economic consultant who was ousted from his official posts and detained for nearly a year in the crackdown that followed the 1989 democracy movement.

China's economic reforms have been the centerpiece of the Deng Xiaoping era — and rarely has anyone dared question them. But that era is drawing to a close as the 92-year-old leader fades from the political scene. And that has rekindled a struggle over where the Communist Party wants to go and whether economic success will be enough to buy loyalty to the party.

Deng Liqun, known here as "Little Deng" and no relation to Deng Xiaoping, is considered the inspiration behind a probing article known as "The 10,000-Character Essay." It warns that the current direction of economic reforms is eroding state control of the economy and is establishing a powerful new bourgeoisie that will threaten the strength of the Communist Party.

The article calls on the party to pay attention to "classes, class contradictions and class struggle" to hang onto power.

Though Mr. Deng has denied authorship, the essay bears the stamp of his views and was probably written last year by supporters in government research facilities. It has been circulating quietly since then among leaders, and parts of it seem to be finding echoes in recent leadership pronouncements and government propaganda.

"In order to draw a lesson from the '1989 disturbance' and prevent a repetition of the toppling of the political power of the proletariat of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, we must conduct a careful analysis of all factors affecting China's state security," the essay says. Otherwise, it warns, "when a political storm does come and we find ourselves in an unfavorable situation, it may be too late to change the situation."

Mr. Cao, a bankruptcy expert who has taken aim at some of China's industrial dinosaurs, said Little Deng and his allies wanted to "turn back the clock to the Cultural Revolution."

"I don't think that's even possible," he said.

In response to the essay, Mr. Cao wrote an article this summer in the Economic Work Monthly in Guizhou Province, accusing the essay's authors of "totally repudiating" the policies of the last 17 years and "stirring up ideo-

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Aggression and Noise Levels Rise in Japanese Election

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

HIROSHIMA, Japan — It was 8 A.M. and Yoshitake Masuhara's campaign car set out through the winding residential streets with four giant loudspeakers on the roof, ready to blare out to the world its weighty campaign message.

"I'm terribly sorry to disturb you so early this morning with a loud noise," said Kanoko Komura, her dainty voice booming incongruously through the neighborhood. "But this is Masuhara. This is Masuhara. This is Masuhara. This is Masuhara. This is Masuhara."

With national elections set for Oct. 20, candidates for the Japanese Parliament are campaigning with the customary mix of courtesy and aggressiveness.

The level of aggression this year is way up because of a new voting system and far stricter campaigning rules. The new electoral system allows each district only one seat, whereas in the old system there were as many as five, and most major parties were virtually guaranteed representation.

In the old days, vote-buying was so common in some areas that campaign workers used to distribute bags of cash to win votes or cut deals in smoky back rooms, both practices that the new system is designed to prevent. But a couple of days in Hiroshima on the campaign trail with Mr. Masuhara underscores that the new winner-take-all rules have not spawned a surge of issues-oriented campaigning.

What stands in the way of candidates' reaching out directly to the voters is an expanded labyrinth of campaign regulations that limit everything from the number of loudspeakers on a car to the kinds of sweets that a candidate can offer with tea.

The rules are not just on paper. Some campaign workers were detained during a recent local election when police saw them enter a house with a pamphlet and stay a few minutes, instead of leaving immediately as required. And now, if a candidate is elected and his workers are caught seriously violating the rules, he may be kicked out of office.

Television advertising is severely limited, campaign posters cannot be given out, and newspapers, which are not allowed to favor candidates, virtually skip campaign coverage altogether.

Virtually all that's left is stumping in the streets and the sound trucks, which by law can be used only 12 hours a day and only one at a time. Meeting large numbers of voters one-on-one can be a tough challenge in a country where laws limit the official campaign period to the final 12 days before the election, and prevent candidates from knocking on private doors or calling on companies, factories, stores or restaurants to ask for votes, even if the owners welcomed them in.

And because these and other restrictions in the 478-page election rule book tend to limit a candidate's exposure, they work to the disadvantage of newcomers like Mr. Masuhara.

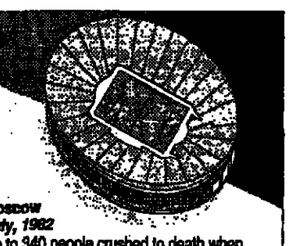
"Japan's regulations seem too

See POLITE, Page 6

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	Lt. 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	E£ 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Worst Soccer Disasters



Bastia, Corsica
May 5, 1992
17 killed after stand collapsed at Furiani Stadium

Johannesburg
Jan. 14, 1991
40 people killed at match after rival brawling fans caused crowd surge

Sheffield, Britain
April 15, 1989
99 people killed, 200 injured after crowd surge crushed fans against barriers at Hillsborough stadium.

Katmandu, Nepal
March 12, 1988
More than 90 killed after fans at national soccer stadium stampeded to locked exits in a hailstorm

Brussels
May 29, 1985
39 fans, mostly Italians, died in rioting between Italy's Juventus and Liverpool of England at Heysel stadium

Bradford, Britain
May 11, 1985
56 people killed and more than 200 injured when fire engulfed main stand of Valley Parade stadium

Moscow
July, 1982
Up to 340 people crushed to death when fans tried to re-enter stand after last-minute goal in cup tie between Moscow Spartak and Dutch side Haarlem

Glasgow
Jan.2, 1971
66 people killed in crowd crush at Ibrox stadium

Buenos Aires
June 23,1968
More than 70 people killed when crowds stampeded after youths threw burning paper on to terraces

Lima
May 23, 1964
More than 300 fans died in riot during Olympic qualifying match between Argentine and Peru

Peet, Millership/Reuters

AGENDA

Fake Tickets Blamed in 78 Deaths

Poor organization and greed that enabled thousands of soccer fans with bogus tickets to barge into an overcrowded stadium in Guatemala City caused at least 78 people to be crushed to death, relatives asserted Thursday.

The victims were killed in an avalanche of bodies at the stadium after fans without proper tickets charged in to see a World Cup qualifying match between Guatemala and Costa Rica on Wednesday night.

The owner of the private company that was responsible for security at the soccer match blamed the disaster on a brawl started by fans inside the stadium. (Page 6)

FIFA must face up to its responsibilities. Vantage Point/Ian Thomsen. (Page 24)

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Japan's Women Join Men in Politics

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ASIA/PACIFIC Page 4.
Hong Kong Protests Beijing Stand

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Opinion ..... Pages 8-9.
Sports ..... Pages 24-25.

A Jury Is Selected In Simpson Civil Suit

SANTA MONICA, California (AP) — A white-majority jury was selected Thursday in the wrongful-death civil lawsuit against O. J. Simpson after the judge rejected charges that plaintiffs targeted blacks for exclusion from the panel. The clerk swore in a jury of eight whites, two blacks, a Hispanic and a man who is half Asian and half black. Opening arguments are Tuesday.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 38.39	Up 0.31%
6059.20	143.82

The Dollar

New York,	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.543	1.54
Pound	1.5875	1.5842
Yen	112.20	112.295
FF	5.2135	5.207

Just 2 Percent in Diet / **153 on Ballot**

Japanese Women Joining The Men's Club of Politics

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Sumiko Koeda rushed around her tiny wooden home in an old section of Tokyo, stuffing papers into her briefcase and kissing her baby daughter good-bye before pedaling off on her bicycle. While nothing new for working mothers in most countries, her morning runaround makes Miss Koeda a revolutionary in Japan.

Miss Koeda, 32, works in a land where even the most talented women are expected to drop out of the work force when they become mothers.

Even more exceptional, she is an elected lawmaker in a country that ranks below every other developed country in the percentage of female politicians at the national level.

Even though Japanese women are among the best-educated and most prosperous in the world, only 2 percent of the members of the country's most powerful legislative body, the lower house of Parliament, are women. There is only one female cabinet member, and the person in charge of women's issues in the national government is a 70-year-old man.

The frustration of being frozen out of politics has bolstered the budding women's movement in Japan. And the election of officials such as Miss Koeda, a ward council member in Tokyo's Chiyoda district, is the clearest sign that women have begun to make political headway.

Among the candidates in national election this Sunday, 153, or about 10 percent, are women. That is the highest percentage on a ballot since women received the right to vote in 1945 and it is the first time that more than 100 women have run.

Even though analysts say most female candidates are likely to lose, the fact that so many are seeking office is historic.

In addition, the percentage of female candidates for local office has doubled, to 8 percent, since the mid-1980s. And there are so many young women interested in local politics that many analysts predict that women soon will hold 20 percent of the seats in local assemblies.

Japanese women argue that their country would be a different place if they had a larger political voice. Rather than endless parliamentary debates on highways and history, women might urge discussion of job discrimination against them; Japan's ban on oral contraceptives, and national labor laws that identify them as the "weaker" sex.

One such law limits women's overtime hours, but not men's, and another entitles women to stay at home during their menstrual periods, giving male bosses an excuse to inquire about their female employees' private lives.

"This year, women are very conscious of the need to get more women into politics," said Mitsuko Watanabe, a leader of a newly formed national women's group. "There is a very strong feeling among women that this is now a crisis."

Miss Koeda agreed, saying: "Women have never been more frustrated. Things are really miserable." Women realize, she said, that it is time for them to get involved.

Japanese women feel bias in every aspect of life.

Miss Koeda and the father of their child live together as husband and wife, but they are not legally married because Miss Koeda wanted to keep her name after marriage and so did her husband. Japanese law requires a married couple to choose one name — and virtually all choose the man's.

In the last session of Parliament, lawmakers refused to debate the question of spousal names. The legislators argued that allowing husbands and wives to use different names would be a dangerous step toward weakening the Japanese family.

Partly out of anger over legislative dismissal of this issue and others like it, women are becoming more organized and vocal. Inspired in large part by last year's United Nations Conference on Women — which was held in Beijing and drew 6,000 women from Japan — new national women's groups are forming here.

One of these attracted 500 women this month to a political forum that spawned protest marches on the offices of every major political party and demands for affirmative action.

In recent months, political seminars for women have been organized across Japan and a new home page on the World Wide Web links women activists.

Women here have already made inroads in business, science and academia. Now they are trying to move into national politics, the last great public arena controlled almost exclusively by men.

Michael Edrington/The Washington Post

Sumiko Koeda wonders why the person in charge of women's issues in the government is a 70-year-old man.

Suzuyo Takazato, a city assembly member in Okinawa, said it was time for Japan to raise its current standing behind China, India, the Philippines and many other Asian countries in female representation in office. "There is a growing network of women helping women," she said.

"All around me, I see a lot of women with energy who are interested in what I am doing," said Miss Koeda, who has had to endure whispered criticism because of her unmarried, working-mother status. "I know I am unusual," she said. "It's not easy doing this. I miss my baby when I am working late." She is willing to stand in the vanguard, she said, because "Japan has a lot of problems it needs to address, such as the welfare system and medical insurance, and the men are not dealing with it."

The Japanese Parliament, the Diet, operates in some ways like a men's club; men run for membership by invitation of party leaders and, frequently, assume seats from their fathers. Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and half the elected officials of his Liberal Democratic Party followed their fathers into Parliament. Thirty-two Liberal Democratic politicians followed grandfathers into the Diet.

This month, Miss Watanabe's women's group, called the Beijing-Japan Accountability Caucus, was one of those that marched on political parties' headquarters to demand that they subscribe to an affirmative action plan for women.

"Men do not understand women's segregated condition," said Miss Watanabe. "Women have to change their own condition."

There are signs that some men are listening.

Leaders of two of the five main political parties have signed pledges to bring more women into politics. Ichiro Ozawa, leader of the opposition New Frontier Party, brought news camera crews when he knocked on the door of a female television celebrity and asked if she would run on his party's ticket. Sachiyo Nomura agreed and is a candidate in the election Sunday.

Mr. Ozawa said in an interview that he was trying his "level best to get more women into politics" but that recruitment had not been easy. Along with men, women must bear some of the responsibility, he said.

Miss Watanabe agreed. "Being a good politician is at odds with being a stereotyped good Japanese women," she said.

Japanese women, for example, are expected to be modest and passive — qualities not common in politicians.

Politics also requires enormous amounts of money and many Japanese women view fund-raising as vulgar, according to Sumiko Iwao, in her book "The Japanese Woman."

For all the Sumiko Koedas juggling children and careers, the most popular woman in Japan continues to be Crown Princess Masako, a former diplomat, educated at Harvard, who abandoned her career to marry the crown prince. The magna cum laude scholar who has become a silent ornament for the imperial family is idealized by millions of Japanese women.

The woman helping Miss Koeda most is her mother, Kimiyo Koeda, 60, who cares for 3-month-old Yu while Miss Koeda and the baby's father are at work.

The elder Koeda knows the difficulties of being a working woman in Japan. For 20 years, she ironed clothes in a factory where, she said, she and other women earned unfairly low wages that were then — and are still — often paid to women.

"Japanese women have been, and still are, discriminated against, so I hope my daughter will fight against that," she said, taking the baby inside as Miss Koeda mounted a rusty old bike to head for the city assembly.

More Active U.S. Policy On Terrorism Is Studied

But Strategists Split on Primary Targets

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration, increasingly frustrated in its efforts to thwart terrorism in the Middle East, is considering a more activist policy that could include preemptive strikes and expanded covert counterterror operations, according to senior U.S. officials.

But U.S. strategists are divided over whether states that sanction terror or independent terrorist groups should be the primary targets of more aggressive U.S. action.

Officials also disagree over whether military action — an option fraught with potential problems — would prove more effective than traditional diplomatic tools such as sanctions and boycotts against governments that the State Department considers sponsors of terrorism.

Some U.S. officials contend that the main threat now comes from a murky network of home-grown, privately financed and largely independent groups forming a kind of international "terrorists' Internet," in the words of an expert. That network is proving extremely difficult for U.S. intelligence agencies to locate and penetrate, let alone counter.

"The problem is getting worse faster than we're getting better," a former CIA director, James Woolsey Jr., said in an interview. "In relative terms, I'm not convinced we're gaining ground and we may well be losing a bit."

The debate over how to combat terrorism comes amid charges from Bob Dole, the Republican presidential candidate, and his party that the Clinton administration has been soft on Middle East states that sponsor terrorism.

Republicans also have charged that the administration has treated leaders of those countries "with undue respect," an apparent reference to President Bill Clinton's efforts to win support for the Middle East peace process from President Hafez Assad of Syria even though his country is a host to terrorist groups.

In this atmosphere, administration officials have discussed taking more aggressive action against terrorists and their sponsors. But given the risks involved in any military action, the likelihood of conducting preemptive strikes or an extensive covert operation before the Nov. 5 election is considered remote.

Moreover, not all officials share Mr. Woolsey's sentiment that the terror threat is worsening.

But the CIA director, John Deutch, said last month in a speech at Georgetown University that his agency was drawing up a list of military options to present to Mr. Clinton "to act against terrorist groups directly, either to prevent them from carrying out operations or to retaliate against groups we know are responsible for operations."

"There will be no guaranteed safe havens anywhere in the world," he said.

One example of "safe havens" that might be targeted is camps in Afghanistan where Arab and other Islamic extremists have been receiving training in bomb-making and other terrorist techniques, another senior administration official said.

Yet given the limited U.S. intelligence on these shadowy groups, the difficulties of carrying out a successful military strike against one of their camps appear enormous. Moreover, the administration's own officials remain divided over the next steps in the war on terrorism.

It is not just Republicans who have questioned the administration's effectiveness in dealing with foreign terrorism.

The Pentagon's own recent report on the June 25 truck bomb outside a U.S. military compound in Saudi Arabia cited a long list of bureaucratic and intelligence failings in the U.S. counterterrorism program.

Wayne Downing, the retired general who led the investigation, emphasized the U.S. intelligence community's inability to penetrate terrorist groups.

Whether or not the Clinton administration has been too soft on sponsors of terrorism as Republicans charge, it is clear that its approach and policies have varied greatly — as have the results. The State Department has designated five Middle East countries as such sponsors: Iran, Iraq, Libya, Syria and Sudan.

The administration has alternately adopted policies of containment, pressure and dialogue — or a mixture of the three — depending on the diplomatic needs of the moment, the willingness of U.S. allies to cooperate and the other issues at stake in relations with those countries.

While a combination of UN sanctions and military pressure has largely succeeded in curbing the terrorist activities of Libya and Iraq, U.S. efforts to curtail Iran's involvement through economic boycotts and Western pressure have failed, according to the State Department.

Iran remains "the premier state sponsor of international terrorism and is deeply involved in the planning and execution of terrorist acts," said the State Department's 1996 report on "Patterns of Global Terrorism."

Syria, however, continues to be treated gingerly by Washington although it serves as a safe haven for nearly a dozen Palestinian, Turkish and Lebanese opposition groups that "engage in international terrorism," the report said.

Islamic extremists also operate training camps in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, which is controlled by Syria.

Administration officials say their lenient policy toward Syria is dictated by the larger U.S. diplomatic objective of winning Mr. Assad's support for the Arab-Israeli peace process.

In Sudan, the administration has wielded both the stick of strict UN sanctions and the carrot of better relations with Washington in an effort to get President Omar Bashir to stop Islamic extremists from using his country as a haven and staging center.

Another U.S. demand is that Khartoum hand over three Egyptians who are wanted in the 1995 assassination attempt on President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt in Ethiopia.

U.S. pressure so far has resulted in the expulsion of some extremists and the closing of some camps. But skeptical U.S. officials characterize those gestures as "cosmetic" or "tactical."

John Lancaster in Cairo and Barton Gellman and Edward Cody in Jerusalem contributed to this report.

English Judge Blocks Widow's Hopes for Baby

Reuters

LONDON — A young British widow on Thursday lost her battle to use her dead husband's sperm to have a baby through artificial insemination.

Judge Stephen Brown, president of the London High Court's family division, upheld the refusal by the Human Fertilization and Embryology Authority to allow the procedure.

The agency prevented Diane Blood, 30, from using her husband's sperm because he had not given his written consent before he died of meningitis in 1995.

"I have found this to be a most anxious and moving case," Judge Brown said. "My heart goes out to this applicant who wishes to preserve an essential part of her late beloved husband."

Mrs. Blood wept quietly as the judge announced the decision, which prevented her from taking her husband's sperm to Belgium or the United States, where doctors had agreed to treat her.

Mrs. Blood said she and her husband had been trying for a year to have a baby. The sperm was taken from him at her request while he was in a coma.

Her lawyer, Anthony Lester, said: "This is not a case about disregarding the wishes of the deceased husband. It is a case of furthering those wishes. It is a case about advances in medical science being able to help his widow to have the child they both so much wanted."

Pierre Franey, Chef and Cookbook Author, Dies at 75

By Frank J. Prial
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pierre Franey, 75, who rose from pot scrubber in a Paris bistro to executive chef of the legendary Pavillon restaurant and later to a career as a New York Times food columnist and cookbook author, died Tuesday in Southampton, England. He suffered a stroke Saturday on board the Queen Elizabeth 2 and was transferred to a hospital in Southampton on Monday but never regained consciousness.

Mr. Franey has been well known in food and restaurant circles for more than 40 years. He first came to national attention in 1976 when The New York Times's restaurant critic, Craig Claiborne, a friend and collaborator, entered a public television fund-raising auction and won a dinner for two, anywhere in the world, price no object. The two chose a Paris restaurant, Chez Denis, and worked their way through a 31-course dinner and a collection of rare and expensive wines. The bill, roughly $10,000 in 1996 dollars, was picked up by American Express, which had donated the prize.

Mr. Claiborne's account of the adventure, on Page 1 of The Times, caused a furor. Many readers were intrigued; many others, as Mr. Franey later reported, "took us to task for such conspicuous consumption."

Mr. Franey and Mr. Claiborne had become friends when Mr. Claiborne, then a food reporter for The Times, went to Le Pavillon to interview its owner, Henri Soule. The article, on April 13, 1959, said almost as much about Mr. Franey, then the restaurant's executive chef, as it did about Mr. Soule.

Le Pavillon closed the following year, and Mr. Franey moved to Howard Johnson as a vice president. That post was a 9-to-5 job that gave him plenty of time to spend with Mr. Claiborne. "He used me as a sort of silent partner in his restaurant reviewing," Mr. Franey recalled in his memoir, "A Chef's Tale" (Knopf, 1994). "We would go from place to place, making our judgments. For all my life I had been confined to one kitchen or another. But here I was suddenly getting to see an entirely different world."

Mr. Franey's first kitchen was in his parents' home in the village of Saint-Vinnemer, in Burgundy. In 1934, he went to Paris, as an apprentice in a small restaurant. Within a year he was working at Drouant, still one of the city's leading restaurants. When he was offered a job on the staff being assembled for the restaurant at the French pavilion at the 1939 World's Fair in New York, he took it.

When World War II broke out, Mr. Franey remained with the restaurant when it moved into Manhattan. He rose to the top post, not only at Le Pavillon, but at Mr. Soule's other two restaurants. In 1960, he broke with Mr. Soule, apparently over money.

In the early 1970s, Mr. Claiborne resigned from The Times and, for a while, he and Mr. Franey published a food and restaurant newsletter. When Mr. Claiborne returned to the paper in 1976, he insisted that Mr. Franey come with him. Thus began "The 60-Minute Gourmet" column in which Mr. Franey simplified classic French cooking for busy home cooks.

Laura La Plante, 92, Actress; Began in Silent Film Era

NEW YORK (NYT) — Laura La Plante, 92, an early screen star who made the transition from silent screams to audible sobs and songs, died Monday at the Motion Picture and Television Fund Hospital in Woodland Hills, California.

In a career in which she appeared in some 75 films, many in the silent era, she was cast primarily as a comedian but demonstrated considerable dramatic range. Perhaps her most famous role was as the heroine in the 1927 silent classic, "The Cat and the Canary," still studied as the progenitor of the English manor house movie thriller, in this case with flashes of comedy.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Moves on Boeing 737 Safety

WASHINGTON — The National Transportation Safety Board has called for sweeping changes in equipment and training on Boeing 737s and certain other planes, in response to a 1994 crash in Pittsburgh whose cause is unknown.

The changes are meant to help pilots cope with the kind of problem that apparently caused the crash, which killed all 132 people on a USAir flight. Investigators believe the jet rolled over and crashed because the rudder swung hard to one side, seemingly on its own.

The board called for "unusual attitude training," for all pilots so they will know how react in extreme circumstances, and for altering equipment and procedures so planes can fly if a flight-control surface moves to full deflection on its own. *(NYT)*

Cambodia-Burma Flights Cleared

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia and Burma signed an agreement Thursday to establish air links between Phnom Penh and Rangoon by early next year, and officials said air connections between the countries' historic temple sites may follow.

Officials also signed an accord to promote tourism between the countries, focused on the attractions of Cambodia's Angkor temple complex and Pagan, its Burma counterpart. *(AP)*

A storm that was expected to hit Cuba's southwest coast by early Friday was upgraded to a hurricane after it dumped rains that drowned at least eight people and left thousands homeless in Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. *(AP)*

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines will offer twice-daily flights between Amsterdam and Bologna, starting Oct. 27. *(AP)*

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
Showers and thunderstorms in the Northeast will usher in windy and chilly weather; flurries and snow showers are likely in higher elevations of western Pennsylvania and New York. Mild in the southern and central Plains, but showers and cooler weather will arrive Monday.

Europe
There may be a stray shower in London, Amsterdam and Paris Saturday, then Sunday and Monday will be much milder with plenty of sunshine. Thunderstorms are likely in Athens Saturday, then cloudy and cool through Monday. Southern France and Spain will be mostly sunny and warmer.

Asia
Beijing and Seoul will be cool Saturday with the chance for a shower or two, then Sunday and Monday will turn out sunny and milder. Tokyo will be sunny and dry through the period, but still rather cool. Showers and a few heavier downpours are likely from My Tho to Phnom Penh.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	22/71	17/62 c	23/73	18/64 pc
Amsterdam	11/52	8/46 r	12/53	9/48 r
Ankara	21/70	6/43 c	23/73	4/39 s
Athens	23/73	15/59 pc	21/70	14/57 pc
Barcelona	22/71	12/53 pc	21/70	14/57 s
Belgrade	18/66	9/48 pc	16/61	6/43 c
Berlin	9/48	6/43 r	9/48	6/43 r
Brussels	11/52	8/46 r	11/52	9/48 r
Budapest	17/62	9/48 pc	14/57	6/43 c
Copenhagen	11/52	6/43 c	10/50	6/43 r
Costa Del Sol	23/71	18/64 s	24/75	17/62 pc
Dublin	13/55	8/46 r	13/55	13/55 c
Edinburgh	12/53	9/43 r	13/55	11/52 c
Florence	18/61	8/46 pc	17/62	8/46 pc
Frankfurt	10/50	7/44 r	10/50	6/41 r
Geneva	9/48	6/43 c	11/52	7/44 c
Helsinki	8/46	7/44 r	9/48	8/46 r
Istanbul	24/75	18/63 c	20/68	12/53 c
Las Palmas	27/80	22/71 pc	28/82	22/71 s
Lisbon	20/68	16/61 r	21/70	17/62 c
London	14/57	8/46 r	14/57	12/53 r
Madrid	19/66	11/52 r	22/71	12/53 c
Mallorca	21/70	14/57 pc	20/68	18/61 s
Milan	13/55	7/44 c	16/61	8/46 pc
Moscow	8/46	3/41 pc	7/44	7/44 r
Munich	7/44	4/39 r	8/46	2/35 r
Nice	17/62	11/52 s	19/66	13/55 c
Oslo	12/53	4/39 c	9/48	5/41 r
Paris	10/50	8/46 r	12/53	8/46 r
Prague	8/46	4/39 r	8/46	3/37 r
Reykjavik	7/44	0/43 r	7/44	5/41 r
Rome	17/62	9/48 pc	19/66	11/52 pc
St. Petersburg	9/48	6/43 c	8/46	8/46 r
Stockholm	9/48	8/46 r	8/48	4/39 r
Strasbourg	10/50	4/39 c	11/52	7/44 r
Tallinn	8/46	7/44 r	9/48	8/46 r
Venice	14/57	10/50 r	14/57	7/44 r
Vienna	12/53	7/44 r	8/48	4/39 r
Warsaw	17/62	8/46 pc	15/59	4/39 c
Zurich	8/46	4/39 r	10/50	6/43 r

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	34/93	18/64 s	32/89	18/61 s
Beirut	29/84	21/70 s	28/84	19/66 s
Cairo	33/91	19/66 s	32/89	19/64 s
Damascus	31/88	13/55 s	31/88	12/53 s
Jerusalem	29/82	14/57 s	29/82	13/55 s
Luxor	37/98	18/61 s	38/102	17/62 s
Riyadh	32/89	18/61 s	34/93	18/61 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	-1/31	-8/18 pc	0/32	-5/24 c
Atlanta	20/68	4/39 t	17/62	6/43 s
Boston	14/57	8/46 pc	12/53	7/44 sh
Chicago	8/46	-1/31 sh	8/46	5/41 pc
Dallas	23/73	7/44 s	24/75	14/57 s
Denver	19/66	3/37 pc	21/70	1/34 pc
Detroit	13/55	1/34 c	8/46	2/35 pc
Honolulu	31/88	23/73 t	31/88	22/71 pc
Houston	23/73	7/44 s	23/73	13/55 s
Los Angeles	28/73	11/52 s	28/79	11/52 pc
Miami	30/86	22/71 r	28/82	22/71 t
Minneapolis	5/41	-3/27 c	11/52	-3/27 pc
Montreal	14/57	9/48 pc	14/57	4/39 r
Nassau	31/88	24/75 t	33/91	28/79 r
New York	18/64	11/52 sh	14/57	7/44 pc
Orlando	31/88	18/64 t	24/75	15/59 pc
Phoenix	31/88	18/64 s	31/88	18/61 s
San Fran.	20/68	11/52 pc	18/64	9/48 s
Seattle	13/55	6/43 r	11/52	6/43 sh
Toronto	14/57	7/44 sh	7/44	1/34 pc
Vancouver	10/50	1/34 r	5/41	2/35 pc
Washington	21/70	11/52 sh	13/55	5/41 pc

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bali	32/89	23/73 pc	33/91	22/71 pc
Bangkok	33/91	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 c
Beijing	19/64	7/44 s	19/66	11/52 pc
Bombay	34/93	29/71 s	33/91	28/71 pc
Calcutta	30/86	26/68 s	29/84	21/70 pc
Chiang Mai	34/93	22/71 pc	32/89	21/70 c
Colombo	28/82	25/77 r	28/82	23/73 r
Hanoi	29/84	23/73 s	27/80	22/71 pc
Ho Chi Minh	31/88	24/75 r	32/89	24/75 c
Hong Kong	27/80	22/71 s	26/79	21/70 pc
Islamabad	32/89	16/61 pc	24/75	13/55 c
Jakarta	32/89	24/75 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Karachi	37/98	21/70 s	39/100	21/70 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 t
K. Kinabalu	31/88	22/71 t	30/86	22/71 t
Manila	32/89	23/73 sh	32/89	23/73 pc
New Delhi	34/93	18/61 s	34/93	17/62 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	24/75 c	31/88	24/75 c
Phuket	33/91	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 c
Rangoon	32/89	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 c
Seoul	19/64	6/43 c	18/61	3/37 s
Shanghai	23/73	13/55 s	19/66	10/50 t
Singapore	31/88	24/75 t	30/86	23/73 t
Taipei	27/80	20/68 pc	24/75	18/66 c
Tokyo	20/68	14/57 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Vientiane	29/84	23/73 s	27/80	21/70 pc

Africa

Algiers	23/73	15/59 s	28/79	14/57 s
Cape Town	28/79	17/62 pc	21/70	8/46 pc
Casablanca	24/75	16/61 s	27/80	19/66 s
Harare	28/82	11/52 pc	30/86	9/48 s
Lagos	29/84	24/75 pc	29/84	25/77 sh
Nairobi	28/82	11/52 pc	29/84	12/53 pc
Tunis	24/75	13/55 s	25/77	13/55 s

Latin America

Buenos Aires	25/77	13/55 pc	22/71	3/37 pc
Caracas	31/88	24/75 c	33/91	25/78 pc
Lima	20/68	14/57 c	21/70	14/57 pc
Mexico City	22/71	9/48 pc	22/71	11/52 pc
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	17/62 pc	28/79	21/70 pc
Santiago	17/62	6/43 pc	19/66	4/39 pc

Oceania

Auckland	18/64	11/52 s	18/64	11/52 pc
Sydney	23/73	14/57 pc	24/75	16/61 s

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. ©1996

PASSING

صكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

THE AMERICAS

Answering Critics, Administration Says It Has Been Tough on Indonesia

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has responded to Republican allegations that it manipulated its trade and human rights decisions in return for campaign contributions from two wealthy Indonesian families.

Officials made public confidential documents to support their argument that President Bill Clinton has been tougher on Indonesia's government, especially on workers' rights, than were his Republican predecessors.

The documents, made public hours before the debate Wednesday night between Mr. Clinton and Bob Dole, the Republican candidate, include an 11-page commitment from the government of President Suharto to stop using the Indonesian military to break up industrial disputes and to allow workers to organize independent company unions.

In return for those commitments — which have been only partly fulfilled and which did not halt the imprisonment of labor leaders involved in demonstrations against the Suharto government this summer — the administration decided to renew a special trade status for Indonesia in 1994.

That decision eliminated tariffs on industrial goods — electronics, machinery and other parts — exported from Indonesia to the United States and helped ensure continued foreign capital investment in the booming Indonesian market.

But if there were benefits to Mr. Clinton's Indonesian campaign contributors — the Riady and Wiriadinata families, both linked to the Lippo Group, a major Indonesian real-estate and financial-services conglomerate — any quid pro quo appears to have been indirect at best.

Until Wednesday, the White House had not directly addressed Republican accusations that the contributions of nearly a million dollars — which the Democrats insist were legal — were part of an effort by Indonesia to win favorable treatment in Washington.

But on Wednesday administration officials made public detailed chronologies, offered interviews with major and minor players in the formation of policy toward Indonesia and provided documents to make the case that Mr. Clinton had confronted the Indonesian government on a range of issues, from human rights to a trade dispute over cars.

The Democrats also announced that they had dug into federal records and come up with a $1,000 contribution by a member of the Riady family in 1987 to Mr. Dole's unsuccessful presidential primary campaign in 1988.

A major figure in the relationship, John Huang, a former Lippo Group executive and former Commerce Department official who solicited the donations for the Democratic National Committee, has repeatedly declined to talk to reporters. Neither the Riadys nor the Wiriadinatas have spoken publicly on the issue, which Mr. Dole raised briefly in the debate Wednesday night and to which Mr. Clinton did not respond.

Commerce Secretary Mickey Kantor said: "What's frustrating about this is that we have been very resolute, organized and focused in getting Indonesia to change many of its practices. Have we solved all the problems? Far from it. Have we backed away? That's ridiculous."

In fact, there is so far no evidence that the contributions from the Lippo Group — a $5 billion conglomerate whose relations with President Suharto have sometimes been rocky — and from a related Indonesian family have resulted in any beneficial policy changes by the administration.

Mr. Kantor, who as the U.S. trade representative until earlier this year was the central figure in the policies that Indonesia cared about most passionately, said that he had met the Lippo chairman's son, James Riady, "two or three times, always in settings where there were 100 people or more."

Although Mr. Riady has known Mr. Clinton since 1977, an effort by the Indonesian to set up a one-on-one meeting with Mr. Kantor at a critical moment in trade relations between the two countries was turned down in 1994, Mr. Kantor's office said. Nor did Mr. Riady meet with Mr. Kantor's deputy at the time, Charlene Barshefsky, now the U.S. trade representative, trade officials said.

But Mr. Riady did meet lower-level U.S. trade officials in Jakarta.

One official, Joseph Damond, the director for Southeast Asia at the trade representative's office, described Mr. Riady's role as something of a cultural intermediary, advising the U.S. officials about how to shape their demands "so that the Indonesian government understood we weren't trying to harm their competitiveness, but we truly wanted to improve labor conditions."

Mr. Damond said Mr. Riady "never advocated a particular outcome."

Since 1994, Mr. Riady has met President Clinton several times, most recently in what the White House called a "social visit" in the Oval Office.

So far, the Dole campaign has not identified specific decisions that benefited Indonesia or the Riady empire, which has a reputation in Asia as one of the more Western-savvy of the enterprises run by families of Chinese descent. In recent months, in fact, Indonesian officials have complained to U.S. reporters about pressure from Washington in a variety of areas.

Earlier this year Ms. Barshefsky identified Indonesia as the only Southeast Asian country that has failed to clamp down on the illegal copying of software, movies and computer programs, and she put it on a "priority watch" list for potential sanctions.

The administration announced last month that it was taking the Indonesian government to the new international court for trade complaints, the World Trade Organization, because of a series of policies that favor the country's national car project — run by Mr. Suharto's son — over imported cars and projects with foreign investors.

The Riady family, however, may not have been unhappy with that decision. A business associate of the family noted that the family holds a minority interest in a competing project to build Chrysler Jeeps in Indonesia. U.S. officials said Wednesday that they had not been lobbied in either direction on the complaint by any member of the family.

"I can't see any evidence at all that our trade policy toward indonesia was affected by any of this fund-raising," said Clyde Prestowitz, a former top official in the Reagan administration's Commerce Department and now the president of the Economic Strategy Institute, a research group in Washington.

ELECTION NOTES

Perot Fashions Key To the White House

WASHINGTON — While two other candidates were debating in San Diego, Ross Perot was back on CNN's "Larry King Live."

He unveiled his strategy Wednesday night for winning the presidential election on Nov. 5, despite his anemic, single-digit standing in the polls: He urged the 50 percent of the people who never vote to "show up one time" and vote for him and the candidates to be endorsed by his Reform Party. If they do, he promised, they will have a party "that belongs to the American people, and not the special interests."

Once he is ensconced in the White House, Mr. Perot said, "you won't hear the pabulum you heard tonight" in the debate between President Bill Clinton and his Republican challenger, Bob Dole.

Mr. Perot also appealed to three other large segments of society: veterans and their families, small business owners and their employees, and 18- to 35-year-olds.

He offered support for programs aimed at reducing domestic violence and crimes against women, and said education should begin with proper prenatal care.

And in response to a question about affirmative action, he said that, as a nation, "We need to grow up and get past racial prejudice." He added, "If you hate someone, I don't want your vote." *(WP)*

One Man, 2 Votes?

ERIE, Pennsylvania — In a classic display of how to run from his party, Representative Phil English puts President Clinton in his television advertisements and tells his fellow Republicans that Mr. Clinton's idea of tax deductions for college tuition is a good one.

And when he debated his opponent in Pennsylvania's 21st Congressional District last week, Mr. English, a freshman Republican, criticized Bob Dole on tax cuts and tuition vouchers; praised Mr. Clinton on education, welfare and health insurance, and boasted, "I broke with my party to fight to raise the minimum wage."

The Democratic challenger, Ron DiNicola, complains that he has to run against two Phil Englishes, one who votes with his party 97 percent of the time, and one who tells voters how independent he is.

But Mr. DiNicola is hanging in, counting on labor and Mr. Clinton's lead in a state whose voting machines still have a lever to pull for a straight-ticket party vote. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Jack Kemp, on why he seems reluctant to launch a full-bore attack on President Clinton over character and ethics: "I'm an old football player. There was another team on the other side. They were my enemy in an adversarial sense, but my best friends were the guys who beat me up on Sunday." *(NYT)*

Chuck Robinson/The Associated Press

CAMPUS KILLING — Policemen storming a dormitory at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana, where a freshman facing drug charges killed himself after fatally shooting the counselor who reported him.

Away From Politics

• **Thousands of people gathered near the UN** in New York for a rally called by the Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, who demanded that the United Nations take action against the United States for the "genocide" of blacks and Native Americans. The rally was intended to commemorate the first anniversary of the Million Man March, but it drew much smaller crowds and little support from national black leaders. *(WP)*

• **The owner of a Miami store** called Spy Shops International and three employees have been found guilty of violating federal laws regulating surveillance equipment. They had claimed that they did not know it was illegal to possess, sell, import or export such items as a lightbulb containing a listening device. *(AP)*

• **The U.S. Supreme Court heard a challenge** to a federal court order to keep anti-abortion protesters from invading the "personal space" of patients at abortion clinics in upstate New York. This latest case comes less than three years after the court upheld a buffer zone around a clinic in Florida and reflects the continuing ferment over anti-abortion protest. *(NYT)*

Drug Policy Turns Rabid

The Associated Press

GETTYSBURG, Pennsylvania — A 13-year-old boy has been suspended from school for 10 days for putting a piece of an Alka-Seltzer tablet in his mouth as a prank.

Fairfield Middle School officials also searched the locker of the boy, Christopher Bolinger, notified the police and referred him to a county drug agency.

The eighth-grader said he put a piece of the antacid in his mouth to create a "foaming, rabid" effect to scare his classmates. A scene with a similar effect was part of the movie "True Lies," with Arnold Schwarzenegger.

"I was just acting stupid and goofing around," the boy said. "But I didn't think it would lead to so much trouble."

The drug policy at the school near Gettysburg bans any type of medication, "whether it's Tylenol, cough drops or some other type of pill," said the school board president, John Tomko.

John Smarsh, the school district's acting superintendent, said: "We can't have kids putting things in their mouth that they might not even know what it is. You can overdose on anything."

The boy's mother said she would protest.

New Campaign Intrigue: Flashy Donor Is Hiding

By Alan C. Miller, Connie Kang and David Rosenzweig
Los Angeles Times

LOS ANGELES — The South Korean electronics executive who ignited a controversy in the United States with his illegal $250,000 contribution to the Democratic Party is now the center of a mystery in both Seoul and Los Angeles.

The executive, John Lee, has not been heard from.

His company, Cheong Am Business Group, which billed itself as Korea's leading producer of outdoor electronic display boards, has vanished from its headquarters in Seoul and from a subsidiary's offices in Los Angeles.

Left behind are telephone answering machines, a mailing address on Wilshire Boulevard and a web of confusion about a man who portrayed himself as a big player in Korea and soon to become one on the West Coast of the United States.

Mr. Lee had boasted of having friends in high government circles in Korea. He drove fancy cars and paid $250,000 to meet President Bill Clinton.

A company spokesman, Leonardo Kang, said that Cheong Am was still operating in both Seoul and Los Angeles and had "nothing to hide."

But he has refused to disclose precisely where the company remained active, saying only, "Somebody is going to destroy us."

"It's not the proper time to tell you the whole truth," he added.

Mr. Lee could not be reached.

The Democratic National Committee had appeared ready to accept the company's generosity while asking few questions about the source of the funds. Party officials say that accepting Mr. Lee's donation was an isolated mistake.

Mr. Kang said Mr. Lee was not hiding from creditors and had no debts. He offered to make Mr. Lee available later. The Democrats returned Cheong Am's money after being questioned about the contribution by the Los Angeles Times. The donation was illegal because Cheong Am's U.S. subsidiary was yet to generate any revenue, and foreign corporations are prohibited from donating to U.S. election campaigns.

Moreover, foreign nationals such as Mr. Lee are barred from playing decision-making roles in making campaign contributions. The Cheong Am disclosure helped trigger further revelations of large contributions to the party linked to an Indonesian family with ties to Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Lee expressed a desire to meet President Clinton to Mike Mitoma, the mayor of Carson, California, and an international business broker. Mr. Mitoma, who visited Cheong Am's offices in Seoul early this year, was seeking to assist the company in finding an American partner for a joint venture.

Mr. Mitoma said Mr. Lee sought the session primarily as a show of status.

He said that he approached the Democratic National Committee last year on behalf of Mr. Lee and that party officials arranged for Mr. Lee to meet Mr. Clinton at a $50,000-a-head fund-raising dinner in Washington in April. Cheong Am subsequently bought five seats, he said, for a total of $250,000.

The party confirmed that Mr. Lee met Mr. Clinton at the fund-raiser. Mr. Kang agreed Wednesday that Mr. Lee's interest was purely personal, not political.

Cheong Am's contribution to the party went through John Huang, a vice chairman of the party's national finance committee who specializes in Asian-American donors.

Mr. Huang, who had not earlier discussed the matter, said in written responses to written questions: "I was under the impression, from discussions with the representatives of the company and other persons familiar with the company, that the company had already commenced actual operations in the U.S. I did not pose all of the proper questions to these representatives at the time and therefore did not question the source of the contribution."

Sandinista Vows Government for All

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — At the close of the Nicaraguan presidential campaign, the Sandinista candidate, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, pledged not to repeat the extremes of the past if given a chance to govern again.

Mr. Ortega, who led a leftist government in Nicaragua in the 1980s, delivered his final campaign speech Wednesday night before tens of thousands of supporters gathered in a muddy plaza.

He acknowledged that the Sandinistas had made mistakes during their time in power, but said, "These errors will not repeat themselves."

His main opponent, Arnoldo Aleman, a conservative former mayor of Managua, has led in most polls before the election Sunday, but the contest is too close to call.

If none of the 23 presidential candidates wins at least 45 percent of the vote, a runoff will be held between the top two next month.

Mr. Aleman has campaigned intensively on the theme that Mr. Ortega would return Nicaragua to the civil war and economic privations of the Sandinista era, while Mr. Ortega has tried to link Mr. Aleman to the brutal dictatorship that preceded the Sandinista regime.

More than 50,000 people are estimated to have died in Nicaragua in the late 1970s and in the 1980s, first in the fight against Anastasio Somoza, the dictator, and then in the war between the Sandinistas and the U.S.-supported rebels known as contras.

In his own final campaign rally, Mr. Aleman urged voters not to return the country to the "nightmare of the past."

"They are the same," he said of the Sandinistas.

For his part, Mr. Ortega spoke of reconciliation. "The world has changed," he said. "It will not be a government of one party, but a government of all Nicaraguans. We must learn to treat each other like brothers."

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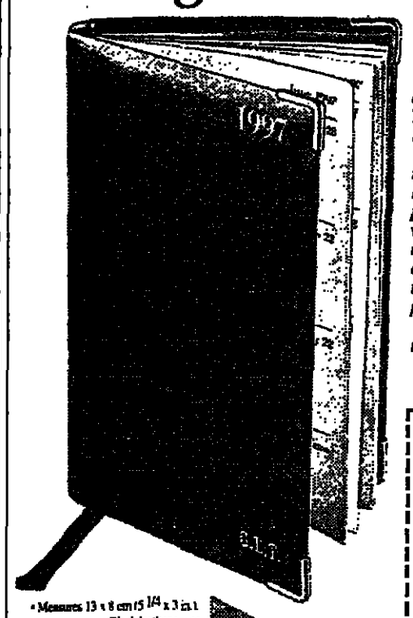

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Men Lining Up to Run Hong Kong Won't Rock the Boat

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Whether a sham or a true scramble for power, the battle to become Hong Kong's first chief executive under Chinese rule is revealing more about the colony's future political landscape every day. But the revelations offer little comfort to those who welcomed a last-gasp push toward greater democracy by the departing British administration.

On Thursday, Peter Woo, a businessman turned civic leader, officially joined the race, while Lo Tak-shing, a lawyer who gave up his British passport and honors to curry favor with Beijing, dropped out.

"When I first signaled my interest earlier this year," Mr. Lo said, "I made it clear I would enter the election if there were no other candidates who could carry out the responsibilities of the position. Now, with the entry of a number of suitably qualified contenders, I see no further need to put myself forward."

On the surface, Mr. Lo's decision appeared to be a sensible response to his deep unpopularity in any one of dozens of surveys that have become a frequent feature of news reports here. Except public opinion does not really matter.

The process by which a replacement for the British governor will be chosen

NEWS ANALYSIS

can hardly be called democratic, or an election: Four hundred people handpicked by Beijing will select the person who will both run the government of Hong Kong and heed Beijing's concerns about the soon-to-be-former British colony.

This Selection Committee — of mainland delegates from powerful government and Communist Party stations — also will pick replacements for the colony's first fully elected legislature, which Beijing has promised to abolish when it regains sovereignty on July 1, 1997.

At the same time, many people believe Mr. Woo and Sir Ti Liang Yang, who stepped down as chairman of Orient Overseas International to take up a job that will probably prove far more difficult.

There is no point for them to continue with their speeches and policy papers, their critics say, because Tung Chee-hwa, a shipping magnate who has yet to unequivocally make a bid for the job, was chosen long ago.

Many here believe President Jiang Zemin has already decided that Mr. Tung should emerge as chief executive-designate. Mr. Tung is quietly supported by the British government, too, based on its attitude that he is a conservative but pragmatic businessman — solid and dependable.

London's real favorite is Anson Chan, head of the civil service and Governor Chris Patten's No. 2. But she is thought to be too closely linked to the governor to be acceptable to China, despite her strong local popularity.

Mr. Tung, however, appears reluctant to step down as chairman of Orient Overseas International to take up a job that will probably prove far more difficult.

"It's the Hong Kong equivalent of the offer you can't refuse," said a political strategist who knows Mr. Tung. "If Jiang Zemin asks you to be the chief executive, you really can't say no."

But Mr. Woo and Sir Ti Liang persist with their challenges, sensing perhaps some hesitancy on Mr. Tung's part or distrusting his friends and supporters. These candidates, political commentators say, are proxies for long-standing rivalries between several powerful commercial groups and their allies.

Mr. Tung has been endorsed by the powerful tycoon Li Ka-shing, around whose companies, Cheung Kong Holdings and Hutchison Whampoa, many large investors cluster in a wide range of huge property and infrastructure deals.

And despite little administrative or political experience, Sir Ti Liang has won support from businessmen in another camp that is reportedly backed by Lee Shau-kee — Hong Kong's richest man and a keen rival of Mr. Li's.

"It would be a bad Hong Kong businessman who didn't assume the worst of his rivals," said the political strategist, noting the complex clash of interests that will probably surface without Britain around to play the imperial, if not always impartial, referee in the award of franchises and development permits. "These rivalries are absolutely genuine."

But if people here think any of the men now seeking the job will risk confrontations with Beijing over local hopes and issues, they had better think again.

The three leading candidates all support Beijing's bid to throw out the Legislative Council, for instance, and to recast local municipal councils.

Beijing Stand On '89 Protest Draws Fire In Hong Kong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Campaigners for democracy in Hong Kong vowed Thursday to defy a Beijing warning that rallies marking the 1989 crushing of protests around Tiananmen Square would not be tolerated after the handover to China in July.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China told the Asian Wall Street Journal on Wednesday that Hong Kong activists would not be allowed to mark the June 4, 1989, crackdown on pro-democracy protests in Beijing.

"In the future, Hong Kong should not hold activities which directly interfere in the affairs of the mainland," he was quoted as saying.

Hong Kong's democracy movement vowed no surrender and said annual commemorations would continue.

"Of course, we will continue commemorating those who died in China's democracy movement," said Cheung Man-kwong, a leader of the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriot Democratic Movements in China.

"It was obvious," the Hong Kong Economic Journal said. "China would not really treat Hong Kong as an autonomous Special Administrative Region of China."

Martin Lee, chairman of Hong Kong's largest political party, the Democrats, said China was framing "draconian" laws to bar shows of dissent after the return to Chinese rule.

"I'm extremely concerned," he said. "The Chinese government wants to have certain laws enacted here in Hong Kong that would strictly prohibit events of that kind from taking place."

But a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, argued that Mr. Qian's remarks had been "wrongly extended" and marked no shift in Chinese policy.

"Hong Kong people will have full freedom of expression, but all freedoms must be within the limits allowed by law," Mr. Shen said at a news briefing.

He said Hong Kong residents would have freedom of the press and freedom of speech but such liberties would have to operate within the boundaries of the law.

Mr. Shen said the longtime British colony would maintain its capitalist system after it returns to mainland control at midnight on June 30, 1997.

"After July 1, 1997, there will be no changes to our one nation, two systems policy. The Hong Kong people will rule Hong Kong," he said. "In our words, well water does not intrude into the river water."

But Radio Television Hong Kong quoted Kerry McGlynn, a spokesman for Governor Chris Patten, as saying that clarification by the Chinese Foreign Ministry had not provided the reassurance Hong Kong people were seeking.

In another development, Hong Kong's legislature on Thursday rebuked Britain, expressing "deep regret" that the colonial power had failed to carry out "full democratization" of the territory before its handback to China next July. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Iran and India Urge an End To Fighting in Afghanistan

Foe Talks With Taleban, but Sends Force to Front

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India and Iran urged the warring factions in Afghanistan ono thursday to end their civil war and called on neighboring countries to use their influence to help work out a solution.

The Indian minister of external affairs, Inder Gujral, said at the end of two hours of talks with Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran that both countries wanted an end to "outside involvement" in the fighting.

"The problem of Afghanistan should be left to the Afghan people," Mr. Gujral said. "All parties in Afghanistan should get together and should solve the problems of Afghanistan peacefully."

He also said that India and Iran were opposed to any division of Afghanistan among its ethnic factions. "We want Afghanistan to remain united and integrated," Mr. Gujral said.

Mr. Velayati, who arrived Thursday after a tour of the former Soviet republics of Central Asia, said that any foreign intervention would worsen the crisis. "There is no military solution for Afghanistan," he said. "Any kind of foreign intervention will deteriorate the situation."

Mr. Gujral declined to name the countries he believed were intervening, but said: "Both of us have our assessments of who are involved."

India had close ties with the former Soviet-backed rulers of Afghanistan, but Mr. Gujral hinted that Communist rule had contributed to the suffering there. "The people of Afghanistan have suffered immensely in the last two decades," he said. "It is high time they were relieved of the stranglehold of misery."

Asked if there was a realistic chance of an early end to the war, Mr. Gujral said: "If all the neighboring countries exert their influence in the right direction, it may end soon."

Pakistan has organized talks between Taleban, the Islamic militia that controls two thirds of the country, and a guerrilla leader who has been opposing the militia's push north of Kabul, the capital.

On the battlefield, however, the warlord, Abdul Rashid Dustam, sent a force toward the front lines Thursday, giving additional help to a new alliance against Taleban, even as he agreed to talk peace.

Mr. Dustam sent tanks, anti-aircraft weapons and hundreds of troops to join his former rival, Ahmed Shah Masoud, the chief of the government army that Taleban drove from Kabul three weeks ago.

Mr. Dustam's Tajik soldiers joined forces last week with Mr. Masoud's Uzbek troops and with the Shiite Muslim army of Hazaras under Abdul Karim Khalili. They have pledged to resist Taleban, who are mainly from the ethnic Pashtun majority in Afghanistan.

But a spokesman said Mr. Dustam was also meeting with Taleban.

"General Dustam is talking, on behalf of the alliance, with Taleban," said the spokesman, General Piandah. "He wants to tell Taleban to agree to a cease-fire and decide on a broad-based government."

The Islamic militia confirmed that it was talking to Mr. Dustam.

At a meeting in the southern Afghan town of Kandahar, the two sides decided to continue talks brokered by neighboring Pakistan, the Islamic militia said.

Interior Minister Naseerullah Babar of Pakistan attended the talks. He was also present Wednesday when two ministers of Taleban met Mr. Dustam in the northern town of Mazar-i-Sharif.

His comments came as fighting swirled close to the Baghram air force base, with small gains and losses for both sides.

"The talks were positive and held in a cordial atmosphere," said a Taleban spokesman, Maulvi Mohammed Haqqani. "We are hopeful that an understanding will be reached with Dustam." He offered no details.

Earlier Thursday, a Taleban spokesman in Kabul said he had been assured by Mr. Dustam that he would not join in the fighting north of the capital. *(Reuters, AP)*

Yun Suk Bong/Reuters

South Korean tanks and troops crossing the Han River on Thursday during a U.S.-South Korean military exercise. Preparedness has been emphasized in the wake of threats by North Korean leaders.

Defense Chief Out in Seoul Reshuffle

Yun Suk Bong/Reuters

Lee Yang Ho, at a lectern in Seoul on Thursday, was replaced later by General Kim Dong Jin, left.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam removed Lee Yang Ho as defense minister Thursday after fierce criticism of the military for failing to intercept an intruding North Korean submarine.

Mr. Lee's departure was part of a sweeping reshuffle of the military leadership.

"This aims to renew the military atmosphere and to reinforce national defense by tightening military discipline," said the presidential spokesman, Yoon Yeo Joon. He did not refer directly to the submarine incursion last month, which exposed gaping security holes.

South Koreans were shocked by the ease with which the submarine penetrated South Korean coastal defenses without triggering alarm. That a taxi driver noticed the submarine on the rocks before military outposts spotted it was embarrassing to the high command.

It was particularly worrying since South Korean military planning assumes that any attack by North Korea would be preceded by incursions by midget submarines landing saboteurs. Some South Korean beaches are raked each day so that footprints of any infiltrators will show up.

Mr. Lee will be replaced by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Kim Dong Jin, 58, who holds a masters degree in linguistics from Georgetown University.

General Kim will be succeeded by the army chief of staff, General Yoon Young Nam, a leading figure in the purge of generals loyal to Chun Doo Hwan, the former president sentenced to death for leading a coup in 1979.

General Yoon, who is from President Kim's hometown, was succeeded by the commander of the 3d Army, General Do Il Kyu. But the president retired the commanders of the 1st and 2d armies. The 1st Army commander, controlling the eastern half of the border with North Korea, was apparently dismissed over the submarine incident.

The submarine was beached on Sept. 18 and set ashore 26 North Koreans, 22 of whom have been killed and one captured. Three are still missing. Pyongyang has threatened "merciless retaliation" over the killings and demanded the return of the bodies, the survivors and the submarine.

Meanwhile, John Deutch, the U.S. director of central intelligence, arrived Thursday to meet with President Kim. He is believed likely to discuss the case of Robert Kim, a U.S. naval intelligence official accused of handing over classified documents to a military attaché in the South Korean Embassy in Washington.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Beijing Accuses Tokyo Of Superpower Ambitions

BEIJING — China said Thursday that Japan was "walking in the shadow of the United States" by building up its military muscle and seeking the status of a superpower.

Japan was also trying to mask its own ambitions by accusing China of being a threat to the Asian-Pacific region, the official Xinhua press agency said in a signed commentary.

The commentary added that a new U.S.-Japan security declaration, which expanded the scope of cooperation from the security of Japan to safeguarding the Asian-Pacific region, was further evidence of Tokyo's intentions. *(Reuters)*

French Embassy Rebuff

JAKARTA — An East Timorese said Thursday that he and two colleagues had been evicted from the French Embassy in Jakarta by a Frenchman and security guards while seeking asylum there. France refused to comment.

The three East Timorese entered the embassy grounds in central Jakarta before dawn Wednesday and were seen and filmed there by reporters. One of the three, Alberto da Silva, 23, said that they had been "picked up and thrown out" of the embassy by four local security guards and "a white-skinned Frenchman" who was called by the guards.

Mr. da Silva said the three had told the guards they wanted to present a statement to the ambassador and seek asylum in Portugal. *(Reuters)*

Plea for Nuclear Taiwan

TAIPEI — Prime Minister Lien Chan appealed Thursday for the construction of Taiwan's fourth nuclear power plant as opponents prepared for a major battle over restoration of the plant's budget.

Mr. Lien rejected an opposition call for a two-month moratorium on construction to re-evaluate the project, saying that subcontractors and Taiwan's economy could wait no longer.

"The government is taking the responsible position on this," said Mr. Lien, who is also Taiwan's vice president. "Nuclear power is the safe, necessary decision."

The opposition Democratic Progressive Party and anti-nuclear groups called for full mobilization of supporters during a vote Friday on restoring the plant's $4.16 billion budget, which was killed by opposition lawmakers in May.

Mr. Lien's Nationalist Party holds 84 of the 164 seats in the legislature. *(AP)*

Curb on Uttar Pradesh

NEW DELHI — The Indian government ordered Thursday that federal rule be reimposed over the state of Uttar Pradesh for six months because elections there ended in deadlock.

Yadav Reddy, general secretary of the prime minister's party, said that central rule would start at midnight Thursday.

The move followed days of bickering between India's mainstream parties, each refusing to back the other as attempts to form a coalition government in India's most populous state foundered. *(AFP)*

VOICES From Asia

Fidel Ramos, president of the Philippines, asked Thursday if Jose Ramos-Horta, the East Timorese resistance figure and Nobel peace laureate, would be allowed to enter the Philippines during an international meeting in November that President Suharto of Indonesia is due to attend: "We will cross that bridge when we come to it." *(Reuters)*

Jiang Stresses Loyalty At 'Long March' Event

Reuters

BEIJING — President Jiang Zemin used the 60th anniversary of a Communist military ordeal on Thursday to try to strengthen his grip on the army by exhorting soldiers to toe the party line.

Western diplomats have said that whether Mr. Jiang will be able to fill the shoes of his mentor, the paramount leader Deng Xiaoping, 92 and in fragile health, depends to a large extent on his ability to win the military to his side.

"The Long March victory fully illustrates the party's absolute leadership over the army," Mr. Jiang said in reference to the 9,650-kilometer (6,000-mile) trek of the People's Liberation Army across the mountains of China from 1934 to 1936.

"Every comrade in the army must firmly note this basic principle and at any time and under any circumstances must not waver, even in the slightest," the official Xinhua press agency quoted Mr. Jiang as saying in a speech to army leaders and veterans.

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EUROPE

Striking French Unions Are Split Over Tactics

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — A nationwide public employees' strike in France on Thursday hobbled air and rail service and left schools and post offices half-staffed, but widened union splits about how firmly to resist spending cuts and hiring freezes the government says are necessary to get ready for a common European currency in 1999.

Public workers' unions that brought the French economy to a standstill with a three-week national rail strike at the end of last year took to the streets in Paris and other cities again for a day Thursday.

Militant demonstrators in the Paris parade, however, booed and spat on a moderate union leader who supports parts of a government plan to eliminate billions of dollars of deficits in the national social security system, which also administers health insurance here.

On Thursday, even with up to 40,000 people on the streets in Marseille and 20,000 in Caen, only 32 percent of French public-sector workers obeyed the call to strike, according to the government, compared to 57 percent in a similar October demonstration last year that set the stage for the paralyzing strikes of November and December. The turnout in Paris was estimated at 23,000 by the police and 40,000 to 50,000 by the unions.

While nearly half the teachers in the country stayed out of school, the schools themselves stayed open for the most part, as did post offices and the Paris Metro, which was closed down last year for more than two weeks.

Public transport in Marseille and Strasbourg, among other cities, was shut down more completely, and only about one out of three trains ran anywhere in the country on Thursday. Because civil aviation employees also were on strike, airlines canceled all but 15 percent of domestic flights and many international ones, at the request of French authorities.

Among the most militant strikers were doctors opposed to Prime Minister Alain Juppe's heavy pressure on them to cut prescription and treatment costs. About 80 percent of general practitioners' offices in the southeastern part of the country were shuttered Thursday, according to Agence France Presse.

Philippe Wojazer/Reuters

Counterdemonstrators grappling with union marchers in Paris on Thursday. They were carrying signs reading "Civil servants — cushioned from the crisis" and "Civil servants — your salaries are our taxes."

"Notat — Juppe, the fight's the same," the militants chanted, equating Nicole Notat, leader of the moderate Democratic Labor Confederation union with Mr. Juppe and his unpopular austerity policies.

Mrs. Notat broke with other union leaders last year by going along with a special tax to pay off accumulated deficits in the health insurance system, which is expected to be $6.5 billion in the red this year.

Louis Viannet, the secretary-general of the Communist-led General Labor Confederation, called the spitting incident "very regrettable" but said it reflected deep dissatisfaction with those who had gone along with the government's deficit-reduction plan.

Mr. Viannet later urged all French unions to join him in a new day of nationwide labor protests in mid-November. "We now have the momentum going," he said, "which will continue and grow stronger each day."

President Jacques Chirac, who has encouraged his prime minister to remain firm in the hope that a common European currency would give the French economy enough of a boost to cut its 12.6 percent unemployment rate, was on Thursday also a target of the demonstrators. "Chirac. Juppe, things can't go on this way," members of Mrs. Notat's union chanted as they passed by the Galeries Lafayette department store near the Paris opera.

Bonn Moves Ahead With Paris on New Bosnia Force

Reuters

PARIS — Germany and France have made advanced preparations for a joint peacekeeping force in Bosnia once the mandate of the current NATO-led peace force expires, Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany said Thursday.

"Planning for that is already quite far advanced," he said at a news conference during a state visit to France by the German president, Roman Herzog.

Mr. Kinkel said the force, which presumably would still operate within the framework of a NATO deployment, would require a United Nations mandate. He added that he assumed the German cabinet and Parliament would approve the first direct use of German troops in a potential combat role outside the NATO area since World War II.

The German Army has had only a support role within the NATO peace implementation force in Bosnia, known as IFOR, with German troops based in neighboring Croatia and conducting supply convoys into Bosnia.

The mandate of the NATO peace force will expire in December.

"Once there is a UN mandate and a decision by the cabinet and Parliament, which I assume will be positive, we would take part in a post-IFOR force in Bosnia in close Franco-German coordination and military integration of our forces," Mr. Kinkel said.

He did not say which units would take part in such a force. But diplomats said the 5,000-member French-German brigade, a force based in Muelheim in southwestern Germany, was earmarked for the assignment.

Diplomats also expect Washington to agree to American participation in a new force after presidential elections in the United States on Nov. 5.

■ Serbs Raze Religious Buildings

Bosnian Serbs began bulldozing Muslim religious buildings in Banja Luka on Thursday, further fanning ethnic tensions in Bosnia before local elections planned for next month. Agence France-Presse reported from Sarajevo.

After sealing off the area around the site of a 16th-century mosque blown up by the Serbs three years ago, bulldozers moved in Thursday to raze the remaining Muslim buildings, said Colum Murphy, a spokesman for the international peace coordinator in Bosnia, Carl Bildt.

Protest Marches Sweep Belgium

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Tens of thousands of demonstrators and strikers continued the escalating show of outrage Thursday, demanding a drastic overhaul of a justice system widely seen as incompetent and corrupt.

For the fourth day in a row, students and workers took to the streets for marches on courthouses and sit-ins at major intersections that created huge traffic jams throughout the country.

"We are here for justice, to take up our responsibility," Paul Marchal told some 8,000 protesters in Hasselt. Mr. Marchal's daughter An was kidnapped last year and killed, one of at least four victims of a child pornography ring uncovered in August.

In Antwerp, some 6,000 students marched on the city hall to protest Monday's dismissal of Jean-Marc Connerotte, the investigating judge into the crimes that have held the attention of Belgians since August.

Workers at the Renault car factory in Prime Minister's Jean-Luc Dehaene's town of Vilvoorde blocked the Brussels ring road, creating one of the many jams that turned the morning rush hour into a nightmare.

And after protesters had hosed down and scrubbed the grimy fronts of some courthouses in a symbolic cleanup action, protesters turned to eggs, tomatoes and stones again on Thursday.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Austrian Leader Under Fire

VIENNA — The leadership of Chancellor Franz Vranitzky faced scrutiny Thursday as former allies questioned his ability to turn the fortunes of his Social Democratic Party around after a dismal showing in a European Parliament election.

Senior party members and union chiefs raised the possibility of a change in the party leadership.

"The European election result was a catastrophe," said Hannes Androsch, a former finance minister and deputy chancellor. "It is not enough to undertake a reform of party policy; heads must role at the very top." The Social Democrats won 29.1 percent of the vote Sunday. *(Reuters)*

2 Corsican Attacks in Nimes

NIMES, France — Defying a government crackdown, militant Corsican separatists struck mainland France with two bombings in Nimes, while three other blasts went off on the island of Corsica, the authorities said Thursday. No injuries were reported.

The explosions Wednesday night in Nimes shattered windows and doors of a courthouse and a tax office. The Front for the National Liberation of Corsica-Historic Wing claimed responsibility in a message to France 3 Television in Ajaccio.

The group earlier claimed responsibility for the Oct. 5 bombing of the city hall in Bordeaux. *(AP)*

Turkey Vows to Act on Rights

ANKARA — Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller said Thursday that the government would soon present legislation to improve the human rights situation in Turkey.

"Our ultimate aim is to provide the Turkish nationals with all the rights existing in advanced democracies," she said.

Mrs. Ciller said steps were being taken to prevent torture. She did not elaborate. The foreign minister also said that the detention period in cases handled by state security courts, now 15 days, would be reduced. *(AFP)*

Spain Alters Poll for 'Calm'

MADRID — Spain's conservative government said Thursday that it had taken political questions out of its September public-opinion survey and would limit the number of future polls.

The opposition Socialists condemned the move, asserting that the government was trying to conceal uncomplimentary data.

But the chairman of the government's sociology research center, Pilar del Castillo, told Congress that the monthly survey was not representative of political opinions and would be replaced by a poll published three times a year.

"This is needed to introduce a certain climate of calmness," she said. *(Reuters)*

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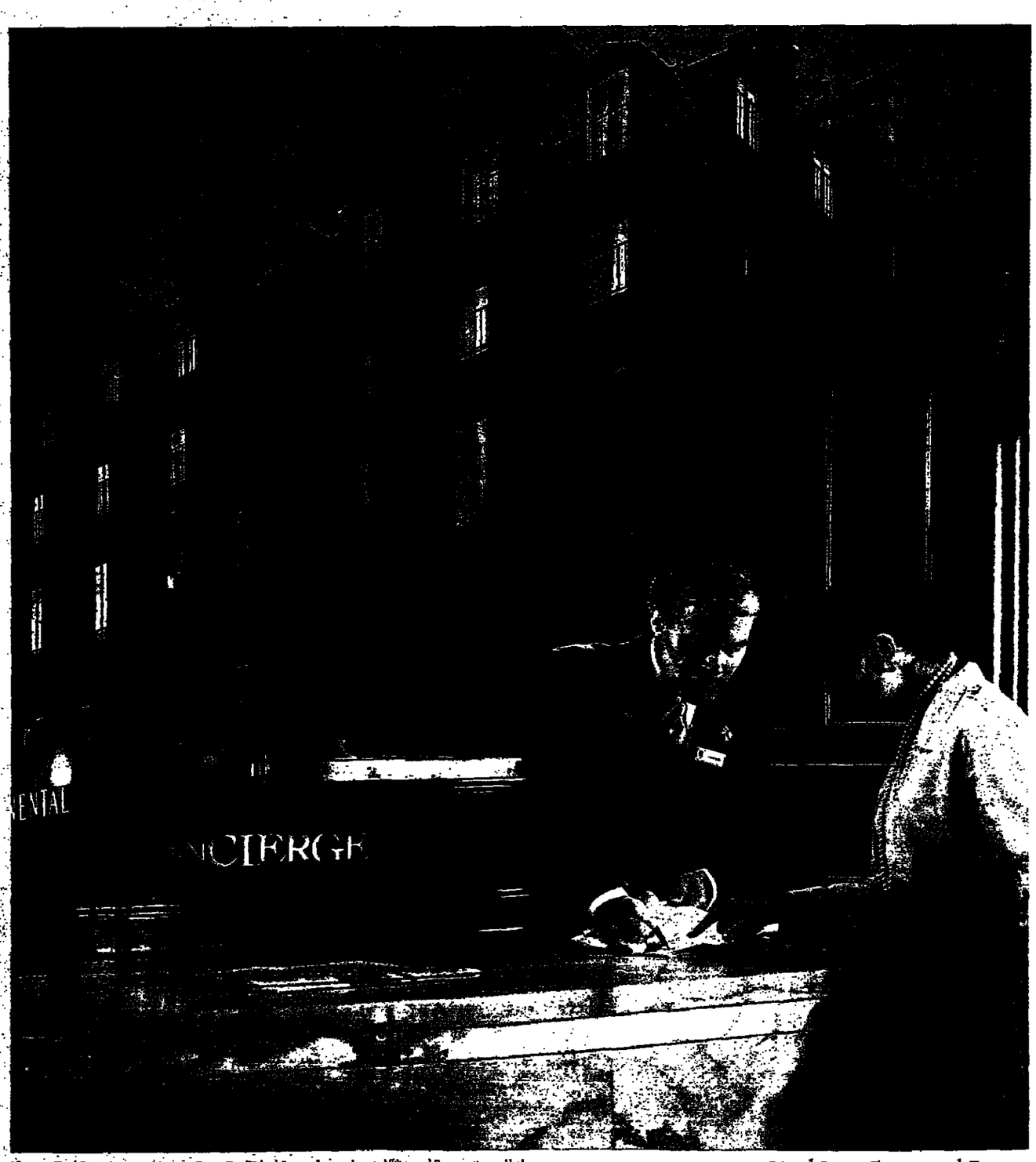

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GUATEMALA
IXTAPA*
LOS ANGELES
LOS CABOS*
MANAGUA
MARACAIBO
MEDELLIN
MEXICO CITY
MIAMI
MONTREAL
NEW ORLEANS
NEW YORK
PANAMA CITY
PUERTO VALLARTA
RIO DE JANEIRO
RIONEGRO*
SAN FRANCISCO
SANTO DOMINGO
SAO PAULO
TORONTO
VALENCIA
WASHINGTON, D.C.
ASIA PACIFIC
BALI
BANGKOK
CHENGDU
COLOMBO
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JAKARTA
KUALA LUMPUR
MANILA
NEW DELHI
PENANG
PHNOM PENH
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TOKYO
YOKOHAMA
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* Frozen Hotel

INTERNATIONAL

Kin of 78 Dead Fans Blame Fake Tickets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUATEMALA CITY — Poor organization and greed that enabled thousands of fans with bogus tickets to barge into an overcrowded soccer stadium caused at least 78 people to be crushed to death, relatives asserted Thursday.

The victims were killed in an avalanche of bodies at the Guatemalan stadium after fans without proper tickets charged in to see a World Cup soccer qualifying game between Costa Rica and Guatemala on Wednesday night.

"This is a tragedy that should have been prevented," said a grieving boy at the city morgue Thursday. "It was corruption that let this happen because of all the forged tickets."

The boy said he and friends of his who died in the disaster had been sold fake tickets by scalpers before the match. His story was echoed by other relatives and local media, who all spoke of a flood of forged tickets circulating in the city ahead of the game.

Julio Roberto Rodriguez, owner of the private security company that was responsible for the match, acknowledged Thursday that there had been overcrowding and sales of fake tickets, but he blamed crowd misbehavior for the disaster. "There was a brawl caused by the people who were already inside," he said. "At no time was the door broken down."

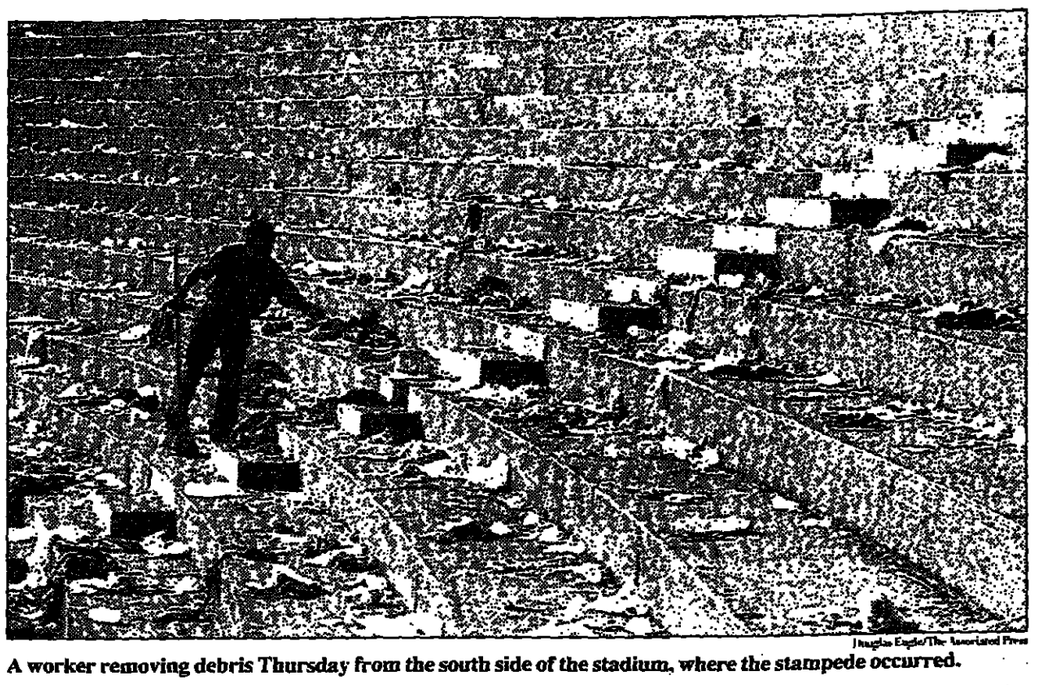
Officials said that an additional 127 people were hurt as people smothered one another in panic. Hospital officials said Thursday that most of the injured had been released after being treated for asphyxia or broken bones.

Fans had filled the 45,000-seat stadium far past capacity for the qualifying match for the 1998 World Cup tournament, with some estimating that up to 60,000 were in the facility. An hour before the match, fans dressed in Guatemala's national colors of blue and white were perched on the press box and stadium walls, all but blocking the gates.

In a preliminary report submitted by a match commissioner who attended the game, world soccer's governing body in Zurich, FIFA, said forged tickets might have triggered the stampede. It said angry fans kicked down an entrance door to the south stands causing spectators inside to cascade down to the lower levels.

Witnesses said gate-crashers pushing into the cheap stands at the south end of the stadium overwhelmed fans below, causing a mass of people to tumble down on top of one another toward the playing field about half an hour before the match's scheduled start.

The south end entrance is at street level, with the playing field and lower stands below ground. Many died crushed against the chain-link fence separating the stands from the playing field. Emergency workers opened the fence to relieve the pressure, but too late to save those who had suffocated.



Douglas Engle/The Associated Press

A worker removing debris Thursday from the south side of the stadium, where the stampede occurred.

"Fans' faces were turning blue and purple," said Kimberly White, a Reuters photographer. "They couldn't breathe. I heard people screaming and screaming." The bodies lay for hours inside the stadium. At least 15 children were seen among the dead.

"It's terrible! It's terrible!" said Marlon Ivan Leon, a defender for the Guatemalan team, who sobbed as he stood by a long row of bodies in the stadium.

Alberto Chamale, a 46-year-old construction worker, limping and disorientated, said he had lost four brothers and a niece in the crush.

"There was no room for more people, but more and more came in," Mr. Chamale said. "There were too many people. They pushed us forward."

Most of those killed apparently had suffocated, said Victor Hugo Perez, the country's top prosecutor. He refused to comment on the cause of the disaster, saying the investigation was just beginning.

President Alvaro Arzu of Guatemala, who rushed onto the field with tears in his eyes to call off the match, declared three days of national mourning for the victims. *(Reuters, AP, AFP)*

Kurdish Chief May Request New Support From Saddam

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SALAH AD DIN, Iraq — Massoud Barzani, an Iraqi Kurdish leader, said Thursday he might ask Baghdad for help against the rival Patriotic Union of Kurdistan militia.

"If the Kurdish people are under hard pressure of the PUK, we will ask for help from Iraq," said Mr. Barzani, the leader of the Kurdistan Democratic Party. "If Iran has the right to support the PUK, why shouldn't we have the right to demand support from Iraq?"

The Patriotic Union, led by Jalal Talabani, has won back much of the ground in northern Iraq it lost to Mr. Barzani's forces in fighting in August and September. The Democratic Party accuses Mr. Talabani of receiving military support from Iran.

Iraqi troops and tanks helped Mr. Barzani capture the key city of Arbil in August, prompting U.S. missile attacks on military targets in southern Iraq.

Patriotic Union forces have closed in on Arbil in recent days. But there has been no major fighting in the area for nearly 24 hours, and residents of Arbil went about their business calmly Thursday.

"We are back to the old days. Everything is calm all over northern Iraq," said Poul Dahl, chief of United Nations security troops in the city. "There are only skirmishes."

Despite the skirmishes and a front line that changes day by day, "all roads are open and everyone can travel anywhere," said Shazad Saib, the Patriotic Union's representative in Ankara.

U.S. officials, meanwhile, said that they saw no evidence that Iraqi Republican Guard forces were moving north for fresh fighting, as the Patriotic Union has charged. "There is no movement," an official said in Washington. "We do not see it." *(Reuters, AP)*

Ex-Minister Accuses Argentine Aides of Corruption

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — In a bitter rebuke of President Carlos Saul Menem's government, a former Argentine finance minister has asserted that members of the cabinet in which he served for six years concealed corruption and manipulated judges.

The former official, Domingo Cavallo, whom Mr. Menem dismissed in July after a disagreement over Argentina's economic revisions, said that Interior Minister Carlos Corach and Justice Minister Elias Jassan regularly called judges and prosecutors to give them "instructions" on how to handle important cases.

The former finance minister said that the government had been slow to investigate bombings of a Jewish community center in 1994 and the Israeli Embassy in 1992 in Buenos Aires and had failed to protect a judge investigating a multimillion-dollar scheme involving illegal tax rebates on gold exports. The judge and members of his family were attacked by unknown assailants who told him to stop the investigation.

"In Argentina, there is no security or justice," Mr. Cavallo said. "Corach knows in advance what sentences judges will pass. Corach once wrote on a paper napkin the name of several judges and state prosecutors and bragged, 'These do what I say.'"

The judicial system in Argentina is notoriously deficient. Corruption cases, especially those involving high-level government officials, are usually not resolved.

Mr. Cavallo, who was the architect of an economic program that brought stability to a country long plagued by runaway inflation, made his comments Tuesday in a telephone interview with an Argentine radio station from New York, where he is teaching an economics course at New York University.

"With this kind of Interior Ministry, I do not feel safe, nor do I feel secure with Corach," Mr. Cavallo said.

"How is it possible that judges have failed to investigate two similar terrorist attacks against two Jewish centers?" he continued, supporting accusations by prominent Jews here that the government has dragged its feet on the bombing cases.

Mr. Cavallo's unexpected comments angered the Menem government, which has come under heavy criticism in recent weeks for a drug scandal involving people close to the president and for labor revisions strenuously opposed by trade unions, which have held two national strikes.

Meeting reporters Wednesday morning, Mr. Menem challenged his former finance minister to provide evidence of his allegations.

"Cavallo is no longer a part of this government or the Peronist party," Mr. Menem said. "He is part of the opposition. What else do you expect the opposition to do but make unsubstantiated accusations?"

Mr. Corach said Mr. Cavallo's remarks were "irresponsible" and reflected his "emotional imbalance." He said he would sue Mr. Cavallo for slander.

Since he left office in July, Mr. Cavallo has been lecturing, teaching and advising foreign governments on economic issues. He has said he could run as an independent candidate in congressional elections next year.

Deaths From Ebola Reach 11 in Gabon

The Associated Press

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo — The death toll from an outbreak of the Ebola virus in Gabon has risen to 11, the World Health Organization said Thursday.

The outbreak, in the northeastern Boue region, is the second in the West African country this year. Twenty-one people died of Ebola in February.

In the latest outbreak, a forest worker contracted the disease July 24 and died Aug. 23, according to Gabon's Ministry of Health.

The Ebola virus is one of the most deadly known to man and causes death in about 80 percent of infected cases.

Symptoms include fever, vomiting, diarrhea and severe internal hemorrhaging.

Evaluation Talks Set in Burundi

Agence France-Presse

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Regional foreign ministers are expected here Friday as part of moves to lay the groundwork for peace talks between Tutsi and Hutu, United Nations officials said Thursday. The delegation is due to evaluate the situation on the ground following the military coup on July 25.

Albania Limits Election Monitors' Role

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Albania, still smarting from charges that its ruling party rigged parliamentary elections five months ago, has refused to allow the chief election monitoring group in Europe to oversee municipal elections this weekend.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe can have only a "symbolic presence" Sunday because of a dispute over its report that the national elections in May were tainted by fraud, tampering and intimidation, according to letters sent this week by Albania's Foreign Ministry.

The organization's monitoring unit, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, announced Thursday that it would withdraw because it was being denied a serious role.

Consequently, the Council of Europe will be the sole intergovernmental organization monitoring the elections in Albania, which officially embraced democracy five years ago after nearly five decades of totalitarian rule.

The organization had planned a monitoring team of 30 observers; Albania wanted the figure cut in half.

The incident marks the first time since the Warsaw-based monitoring group was established four years ago that it had bowed out of an election. It follows a flurry of diplomatic visits by Western ambassadors in Tirana, the Albanian capital, to high-ranking officials, including President Sali Berisha, to try to allow the monitoring unit to remain.

"It's certainly disturbing. From our point of view, it's not a good sign," said a spokesman for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, said. "The Albanians wanted to negotiate on the number of observers, and we simply can't negotiate with any state on the number of monitors."

The pullout comes days after Foreign Minister Tritan Shehu traveled to Washington to assure State Department officials that the Balkan country of 3 million people respects democratic standards despite its performance at the polls in May, which essentially turned Albania into a one-party state.

In that election, Mr. Berisha's party won nearly 90 percent of the vote. Postelection protests were broken up by club-wielding police.

CHINA: *Feud on Economic Reforms Goes Public in a Rare Way*

Continued from Page 1

logical confusion." As for the call for "class struggle," reminiscent of Mao's chaotic Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, Mr. Cao asks, "Have the Chinese people and the Communist Party not suffered enough from this?"

Maybe not.

Many of the themes sounded by Deng Liqun and his allies are seeping into the rhetoric of Chinese leaders. And with Mr. Deng's allies in the propaganda department, the state-owned media have taken up many of the issues in the essay. Those allies also arranged to ban the reprinting of Mr. Cao's article.

Many of the themes that Mr. Deng has sounded were echoed at last week's closed-door plenary session of the ruling Communist Party.

The call for raising "spiritual civilization" is a more positive spin on Mr. Deng's battle against "spiritual pollution" in the early 1980s. The call for a "correct line" in the arts resembles Mr. Deng's views on preventing "peaceful evolution" and "bourgeois liberalization."

It is extraordinary that Mr. Deng, 81, is around at all. At least four times during the last 10 years, his career appeared to be over because of political infighting or the death of his patrons.

Like neonationalists, neoconservatives and neoauthoritarians, Mr. Deng and his allies have tried to capitalize on an undercurrent of dissatisfaction among many Chinese about the way their society has changed.

Instead of hailing the growing prosperity of China, the essay's authors are revolted by lavish wealth, conspicuous consumption and the material aspirations of their fellow citizens.

Although one slogan of the Deng Xiaoping era was "To get rich is glorious," the essay's authors find little to celebrate. "Money is not only the condition for material comfort but has also become the criterion for the media to judge a man's social value and career," they said.

They also condemned the flood of foreign culture and products, the "worshiping of everything foreign" and the "yearning for the capitalist world."

Mr. Deng's allies view changes in the economy strategically. They fret that the decline in the state sector has established a strong private sector and a "new bourgeoisie" that they say will inevitably "weaken the party's leading position." The state sector's share of China's industrial output dropped from 76 percent in 1980 to 48.3 percent in mid-1994, the essay notes disapprovingly.

Mr. Cao himself is a symbol of the changes that Mr. Deng disdains. Although he was stripped of positions on ideological grounds, he continues to thrive in the private sector as an independent consultant, working and exerting considerable influence over the same issue — bankruptcy — that he had focused on in government.

He said the essay reflected the unhappiness of two groups of people: those who had power but no longer have the same privileges, and those who "used to eat from the big iron rice bowl" at state-owned enterprises. Now many of those enterprises find it more difficult to milk state coffers for low-interest loans and have been forced to close or to lay off workers.

"Before, it didn't matter whether you did something well or badly, quickly or slowly," Mr. Cao said. "Now it matters."

Whereas the Little Deng group decries the rise of technocrats unversed in ideology, Mr. Cao said economic issues should not be ideological. "There's no need to have political ideas in ordinary economic relationships," he said. "There shouldn't be party interference in ordinary day-to-day life."

POLITE: *Campaign Aggression Mounts*

Continued from Page 1

harsh," said Mr. Masuhara, a member of the New Frontier Party, the leading opposition group. "They're based on the assumption that politicians are inherently evil creatures."

After shaking hands with passers-by in a narrow alley in a Hiroshima neighborhood the other day, Mr. Masuhara, dressed in a suit and wearing a sash proclaiming his name, could do nothing more than bow in the street toward the people inside the shop windows. Then he got lucky when the owner of a clothes shop came out to say hello. He beamed, shook her hand and said: "My name is Masuhara. Please."

"He leaves a very good impression," said Reiko Okamoto, the 68-year-old shopkeeper.

"I've just decided to vote for him. It's the first time I've seen a candidate walking around the streets like that. It's very hard to do that."

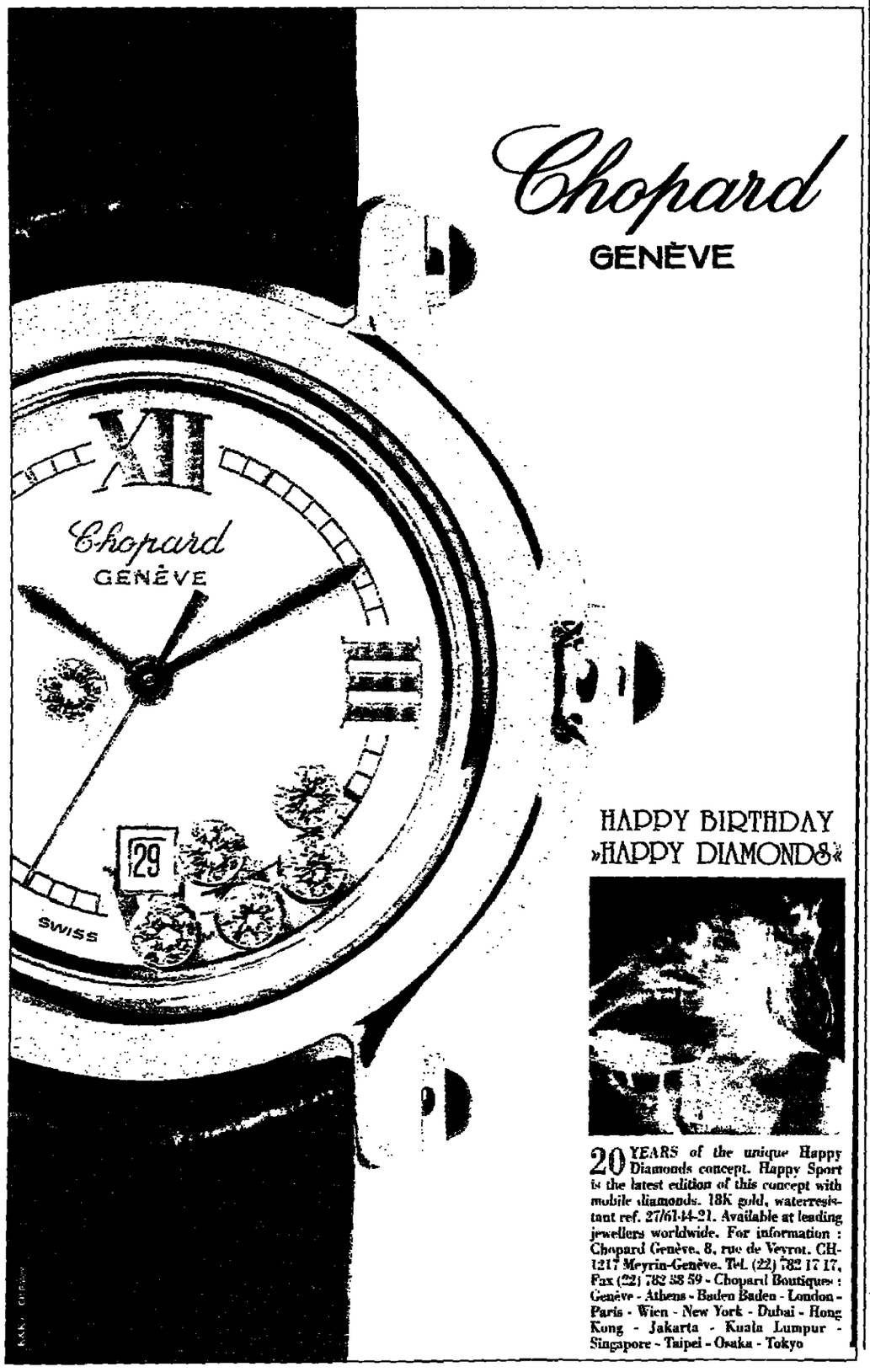
Hand-shaking is uncommon in Japan, where the traditional greeting is the bow. But Mr. Masuhara says he likes it as a campaign tool.

"Shaking hands may open a man's mind," he said. "I can get a sense by shaking hands if a person will vote for me. If I bow, I can't tell."

Some voters shook hands happily, while others turned away. How did Mrs. Abe feel about shaking hands with Mr. Masuhara? "It's O.K., I don't mind," she said, slightly taken aback by the handshake. "I'm supporting him."

Election ground rules are confusing and often make candidates overly cautious. For example, slogan-chanting is strictly regulated so that while it can be done while riding a sound truck, it cannot be done when walking in the streets.

Apparently the government may consider illegal slogan-chanting to include repetition of the candidate's name. Or it may include repeating the phrase "Yoroshiku onegaishimasu" — a routine request that most Japanese say a half-dozen times a day, meaning: "Please give me your favor in the future."



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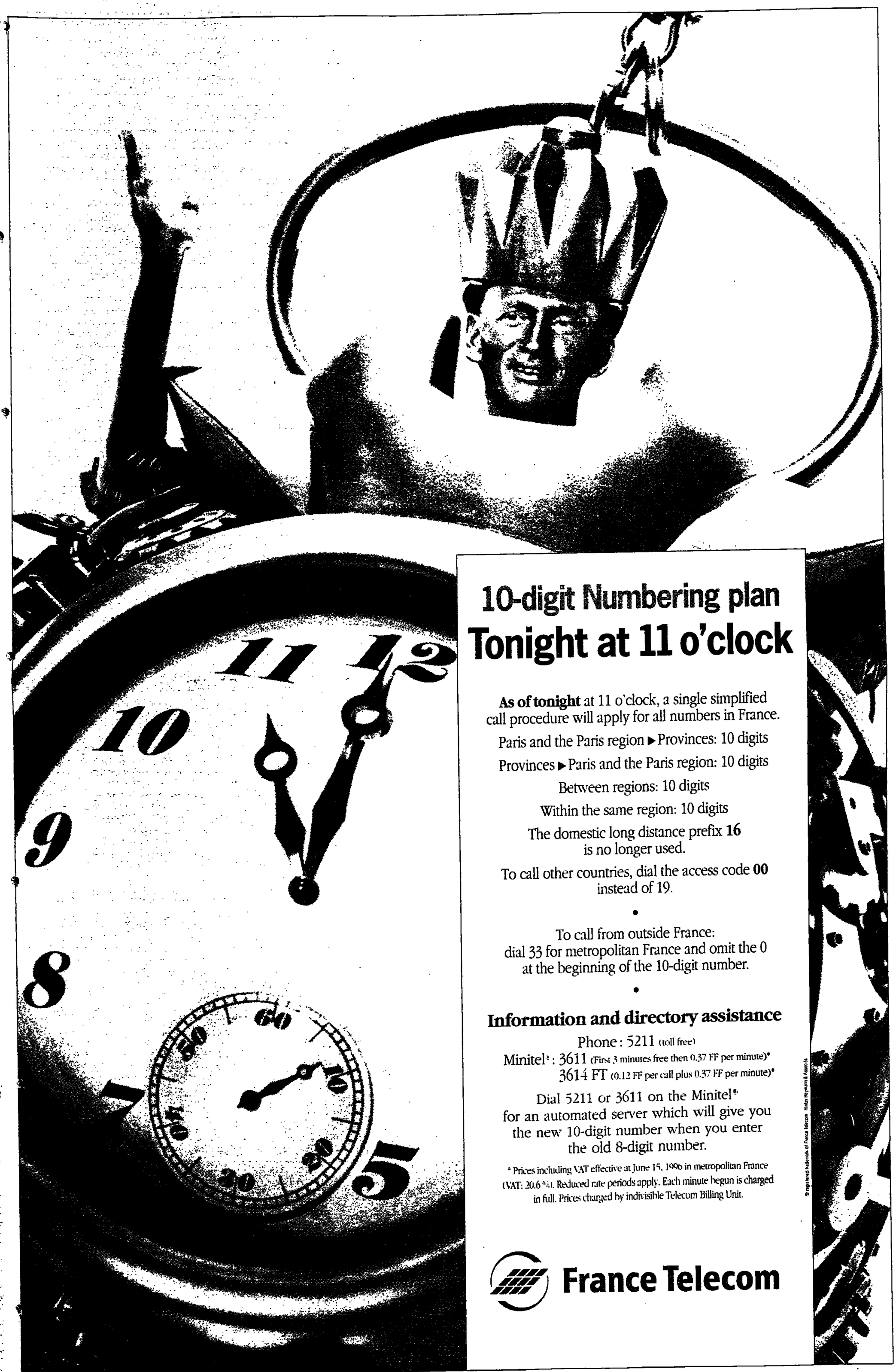

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
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The Attack Fizzled

Letting their hopes shape their predictions, Bob Dole's advisers had promised an all-out assault on President Bill Clinton's character and ethics. But all Mr. Dole could deliver Wednesday night, once he was in the ring, was a series of pawing jabs and rhetorical asides of the sort that work in the Senate's cozy quarters but not in a two-person debate on national television.

Mr. Dole gave the public a look at his wit, at his long-standing rejection of bigotry and at his high-minded refusal to turn delicate foreign affairs problems into campaign issues. The only thing he failed to do was deliver the galvanizing attack that his strategists say he needed to turn the campaign around.

He highlighted his own problem during his concluding remarks when he listed "fundamental differences" between himself and the president. They were term limits and constitutional amendments to require a balanced budget, permit voluntary school prayer and ban flag-burning. It was a roll call of mind-boggling minimalism, demonstrating once more that Bill Clinton has taken over all the mainstream issues that made the Republican Party popular, leaving Mr. Dole only side concerns.

The debate, like the campaign that preceded it, made clear that Mr. Dole has only two issues of substance which could convince vast numbers of dubious voters that they should replace Mr. Clinton with him. One is the string of complicated ethics charges against the president. But he failed to provide the consistent, detailed narrative that would convince swing voters that they add up to a pattern that discredits Mr. Clinton's candidacy. The other issue is his dramatic proposal for a 15 percent tax cut, but once again he failed to explain its rationale or back up his puzzling charge that "we have the worst economy in a century."

Mr. Clinton is never happier than when he is answering questions from average Americans, and the Americans in this audience seemed happy to pitch softballs to him. Mr. Dole opposed affirmative-action programs. Mr. Clinton said he supported them if they did not involve quotas. His example was the Americans With Disabilities Act requirement for wheelchair ramps — hardly a program that most people connect with affirmative action.

When Mr. Dole got to the middle ground, he generally found that Mr. Clinton had got there first. The two men agreed that teenagers should be discouraged from smoking, that there should eventually be a bipartisan commission to come up with a plan to ensure Medicare's stability, and that people should not be forced into managed-care plans. Asked about the future of entitlements, Mr. Dole assured the questioner, "We'll work it out."

What he did not work out was the fairly simple problem of how to open a line of attack or a vein of explanation and keep pounding it. Had Mr. Clinton risen to his tentative sallies on the ethics issue, Mr. Dole might have broken the president's aura of relaxed confidence. But between the poll numbers and Mr. Dole's performance, the president had little reason to get tense.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Prospect of Euro-Rift Wilderness for the Tories

By William Pfaff

LONDON — The last of the annual British party conferences finished last week with the Tories at Bournemouth. Both Labour and Conservative conferences ended on a question that the party's members could not — not yet — answer.

For Labour it was whether they can get to the election (at the latest, next May) with the magic intact. Labour's lead now seems overwhelming.

Can Tony Blair and the party's other new leaders avoid some ghastly error that would hand the Tories, in power now for 17 years, still another term? The conference successfully papered over the party's enduring divisions. Even those who hate the new Labour leader, and think him a betrayer of Labour's principles, want too much to win to fight with him now.

For the Tories, victory, on present evidence, would seem possible only from the unforeseen stroke of luck. The realistic question is whether defeat would leave the party divided and in the hands of the anti-European right.

The Conservatives, like Labour, managed a plausible show of unity, not on the fundamental question that divides one Tory from another, withdrawal from the European Union, but on a symbolic issue that occluded the real question. The symbol is the European single currency, which the European Union's most important members are determined to put in place.

A part of the Conservative Party demands that the Tories now and forever denounce that currency, the Euro, as a foreign concoction designed to destroy British freedoms. Another part of the party says this is ignorant rot and that if Britain is not in the single currency from the start there will be enormous damage done to British finance, industry and inward investment.

Prime Minister John Major and his inner cabinet, still (if barely) in control of the party, have ruled that the party line is wait and see. The other Europeans have granted Britain an option on joining the single currency. British policy now is to take part in the negotiations establishing the currency, so as to have some influence on how it functions, and then make a choice, with a referendum to confirm the choice.

Defeat could leave the party in the hands of the anti-European right.

It has been pointed out that this means that Britain probably cannot join in 1999, even if it should want to under a Labour government, for example. If the decision is put off to next summer, after the elections, the mechanics and political preparation for membership are unlikely to be completed in time.

Wait-and-see defers not only the trouble-laden currency decision but also confrontation with the reality that caused the Euro to become so important to the Tories. The real division is over Europe itself, and the prospect is that if the Conservative Party is defeated it will split, with the anti-Europeans taking control.

While British opinion seems mostly hostile to abandoning the pound for the Euro, the majority says it favors Britain's membership in "Europe." This would imply that a divided Conservative Party would risk marginalization.

That happened to the Labour Party after its defeat by Margaret Thatcher in 1979. Its left wing had given the party an image of strident sectarianism which drove away the voters.

During the years since, the party's factions have wrestled over its control, making it impossible for voters to be confident which of the several possible Labour parties they would actually put in power if they voted Labour. They prudently chose not to vote Labour until the question was settled. Has Labour's new leadership indeed settled it?

A major party realignment may be on the way in Britain, just as in the United States, after a long period in which the country's left-wing or liberal or progressive party (chose your adjective according to your level of political correctness, or partisan prudence) had fallen out of favor because it was the prisoner of its factions. In both countries, a conservative (no terminological problem here) party gathered up the moderate or centrist voters who formerly voted for the other party.

But the conservative party in each country, in turn, has come increasingly under the influence of its ideological extremists, energetic in party organizing and activism, and in the American case able to turn out voters in the primaries. The rightist radicals impose a platform which again alienates moderates.

In the other party — the Democrats in the American case, Labour in Britain — politically expert and ideologically slippery "new" Labour or "new" Democratic politicians have meanwhile seized power. They haul their party back toward the center even if part of the membership cries betrayal. Workaday politicians rally because this looks like turning out the votes to put them or keep them in power.

If the party takeovers work — if Bill Clinton is re-elected in November, and Tony Blair becomes Britain's prime minister — Britain's Conservatives and America's Republicans could find themselves out of power for a long time.

Gingrich revolutionaries in America and anti-European radicals like Bill Cash, John Redwood and Michael Portillo in Britain will inherit their respective parties. But the inheritance won't be worth what it was worth before.

International Herald Tribune
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To Do Ethical Business With Russians, Be Ethical Yourselves

By Guy de Selliers

LONDON — After five years of transition, Russia is a market economy. The question is what kind of market economy it has become. For all the recent improvements, some aspects still seem to be based on the law of the jungle.

Tomorrow the Russian economy should be based on the rule of law and on international standards of business ethics.

Making this transition requires a fundamental change in the way business is transacted. This is where you and I, practitioners in modern market economies, can help.

It is not surprising that Russia's market practices fall short of international standards. While the process of fundamental structural reform is well advanced and a new legal framework is broadly in place, a broader social consensus has yet to develop on how this new system should work in practice and how individual economic agents should behave.

Developed market economies perform because a balance has been struck between self-interests and the common good, a balance maintained by broadly accepted rules of the game. It is the responsibility of international investors and financiers, who have been operating in modern market economies according to well-tested rules of the game and an established code of business ethics, to share this experience and these values with their Russian counterparts. We can thereby help set standards of sound corporate and individual business behavior.

Helping to set standards of proper corporate behavior — fair and equal treatment of all shareholders, good corporate governance, genuine commitment to environmental protection and worker safety, respect for contractual undertakings — is a cornerstone of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's strategy in Russia.

With more than $1.4 billion so far committed to private sector companies in Russia, the EBRD is by far the largest single lender to and investor in the Russian corporate sector.

And in every single transaction — whether it is a $100 million loan to a large truck manufacturer, a $30 million equity investment in a leading Moscow bank or a $100,000 loan to a small business (we have several thousand small business loans on our books) — we at the EBRD insist on the client endorsing and applying the same standards of corporate behavior that one would expect in the European Union, the United States or any other modern market economy.

We do not accept the maxim that in Russia one has to do things differently.

We do not accept the maxim that in Russia one has to do things differently. We believe that those who compromise their standards when doing business in Russia are not only hurting the delicate process of market transition there but are also hurting themselves.

Indeed, often when foreign businessmen or companies have been victims of extortion demands or other pressures of a criminal type, the victims had themselves operated on the fringe of the law, thereby becoming hostages to those criminal elements which ignore it.

The EBRD is very clear in getting across its message about ethics. A few months ago I visited a major industrial plant whose management had recently initiated a capital increase which benefited management and frustrated the rights of other shareholders. When I met with the management team, I told them bluntly that they had a bad reputation and that unless they changed their ways the EBRD would not work with them.

As they had been unsuccessful in raising financing to modernize their plant, they had to listen. They canceled the share offering and agreed to move their share registry to an independent registrar.

They did not do so because they are prone to listening to what a London banker has to say but because, in Russia today, long-term loans and investment funds are scarce, and those who control such funds can thereby impose conditions that they consider important.

When a major investor takes a firm stance on ethical grounds it is noticed, not just by the immediate counterparts but also on a broader scale. For example, we recently withdrew from a privately funded infrastructure project because of concern over one of the Russian shareholders who had been brought in at the last minute. Weeks later, I was most surprised when a Duma representative with no connection to the project confirmed our suspicions about the shareholder and acknowledged that the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development was correct in canceling this project.

By not proceeding with this financing, the EBRD made a substantial contribution to Russia's transition. Indeed, it demonstrated that serious investors will refrain from any involvement with companies where there is a suspicious element in the shareholding.

Serious investors will avoid firms that have a suspect element in the shareholding.

Pressing for proper standards of business conduct does not mean we think that Russian businessmen are less honest than others elsewhere. Not at all. Most of the Russian businessmen we meet are fundamentally honest and well meaning. However, most of them have little experience of how to operate in a market economy and are unfamiliar with normal standards of business ethics.

Through the EBRD's work, we are trying to guide our Russian clients by planting yardsticks of proper corporate behavior. Our experience shows that this approach works. Of course, it would work much better if many other market participants also insisted on high standards of business ethics.

Right now, unfortunately, this is not yet the case. While many international businessmen complain about how difficult it is to do business in Russia, few accept that they can do something about it.

Worse still, some foreign businessmen operating in Russia today are setting a bad example as they compromise their own standards of business ethics for the sake of short-term gains. They are the kind of partners that Russia does not need.

As the country's overall situation stabilizes and its economy continues to improve — the annual inflation rate is already down to less than 20 percent, and the first signs of recovery in GDP are apparent — many more international investors will be tempted to enter the Russian market.

If they insist on proper standards of business ethics in dealing with their Russian counterparts, they will be making a fundamental contribution to Russia's transition toward a prosperous market economy. If not, they should stay at home.

The writer is deputy vice president of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Different Economies

Last spring the focus of American presidential campaigning was dislocated workers, falling wages and economic anxiety. This fall the subject seems to be job creation, soaring stock prices and economic growth. Are we still in the same country? We are. Not only that, the economy has not changed all that much in the past six months, although a quarter of unusually rapid economic growth intervened. The truth is that both views of the economy are correct. It all depends on who you are and from where you're looking.

By many measures, the American economy has rarely been healthier. Inflation is low, and so is unemployment — an ideal combination that policymakers have sought for years. The economy has been growing for the past four and a half years. The budget deficit is shrinking. Record-breaking stock prices increase the wealth, at least on paper, of many middle- and upper-class Americans.

But not everyone is benefiting equally from growth; indeed, not everyone is benefiting at all. The gap between the top wage earners and those at the bottom is growing. More important, many workers, particularly those with only a high school education or less, have been losing ground, not only compared with the rich but in absolute terms as well.

It is not fair to say that the candidates haven't offered remedies; they just haven't offered remedies that will work. Bob Dole puts forward his tax cut as a cure-all, but without specifying what government services he will cut along the way. Bill Clinton offers tax incentives for education, but structured mostly to reward those who would go to college anyway.

The truth is — and this may be the real reason why neither candidate is dwelling on the matter — no one is certain what is causing the growing inequality, let alone how to cure it, just as no one is sure why economic growth in the past two decades has been slower than in the preceding 20 years.

Rapid advances in technology seem to play a role in creating job insecurity, and trade and immigration may play minor secondary roles. But West European economies, with unemployment rates in double digits, offer persuasive evidence that seeking to counter those trends through government regulation can do great harm by curbing growth, innovation and job creation.

The fact that solutions are not obvious does not make the problem any less important, though. Certainly the growing inequality suggests that the government should think twice before snipping holes in the already porous (by European standards) poverty safety net, as Congress and Mr. Clinton did this year. More than a fifth of U.S. children already live in poverty.

America's economy remains the envy of the world. But no amount of good news about globalization and increasing economic efficiency can put food on the tables of those who are falling farther and farther behind.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Not Really Nauseous

When fall comes to the American Southwest, the chamisa blooms, and suddenly a shrub that is inconspicuous most of the year seems to dominate the landscape. An old chamisa plant grows upright out of a weir of dead boughs, and its whip-like, pale green branches terminate in clumps of yellow florets, which brush against a walker's hips. When rain falls — and Santa Fe recently got half an inch — the scent of chamisa seems almost too portentous for the wind to ferry about. The odor is opaque, insidious, like ground fog. It infiltrates. It malingers. It loiters.

Even when your nostrils are buried deep in the plant, a question persists: What does chamisa smell like?

Another common name of chamisa is rabbitbrush, and the scientific name is Chrysothamnus nauseosus, which says something about the olfactory impression that chamisa makes on botanists. But "nauseosus" is a pretty vague descriptor. Coming upon a stand of chamisa, trying again to decipher its scent, one wonders, Nauseosus how?

"It smells like a rank little fox," said a Santa Fe resident. "It smells like being 4 years old," observed another, an answer that hints at the profound association between odor and memory.

To use the perfumer's language, the scent of chamisa is at once woody, green and animalic, with several miscellaneous notes thrown in. Chamisa smells like a kitchen full of fresh herbs where a mouse, undiscovered but strongly suspected, has died behind the stove. It smells, for a few weeks at least, like the Southwest in autumn.

The odor is a reminder, after all, about how eagerly the human nose pursues analogies and how inexactly language deals with smell.

Talking about scent is like speaking a foreign tongue badly and always searching for a word that lies just out of reach. It is easier to describe a complex emotion than a complex odor.

In the end, one is brought up hard against the circularity of scent. Chamisa smells like chamisa. And vice versa.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

No, Legalizing Drugs Would Harm Young People in Europe

By Joseph A. Califano Jr.

NEW YORK — Emma Bonino, the European commissioner for consumer policy, wants legalization of "soft drugs" throughout the European Union. Her argument, reported in this newspaper on Oct. 10, perpetuates old myths and ignores uncomfortable realities. Legalization would be a disaster for European children and teenagers.

Myth No. 1: The Netherlands has a successful drug legalization policy.

The Dutch have not technically legalized drugs, but they permit marijuana coffeeshops to sell cannabis products for personal consumption. This policy has harmed youngsters. From 1984 to 1992, marijuana use by Dutch adolescents jumped nearly 200 percent.

Dutch officials and citizens have expressed alarm about rising use of marijuana among minors and increasing crime and drug tourism. As a result, Parliament has moved to cut in half the number of marijuana coffeehouses, raise the minimum age requirement for purchasing cannabis from 16 to 18, and reduce the amount of marijuana that an individual can buy from 30 grams to 5 grams.

Myth No. 2: Legalization would decrease drug-related crime in Europe.

Not so. Any short-term reduction in arrests after a repeal of criminal drug laws would quickly evaporate as drug use increased and the criminal conduct — assault, murder, rape, child molestation, violence, vandalism — that drug use spawns exploded.

The U.S. Department of Justice has found that criminals commit six times as many homicides, four times as many assaults and almost one and a half times as many robberies under the influence of drugs as they commit in order to get money to buy drugs. European health, welfare and criminal justice costs would rocket if drugs were legalized.

Mrs. Bonino's argument that adoption of the Dutch policies by the European Union would reduce crime is contradicted by the Netherlands' own experience. The Justice Ministry acknowledges a steady increase in drug-related crime during the past decade.

From 1981 to 1992 there was a 60 percent increase in crime, most of it property crime. Despite strict gun control laws, gun-related deaths increased from 73 in 1991 to more than 100 in 1992, virtually all of them drug-related. By 1994, Amsterdam had twice as many police officers relative to its population as the average American city.

Myth No. 3: Legalization would help to eliminate black markets and contain organized criminal activity.

Here again, Dutch experience suggests just the opposite. From 1988 to 1993, the number of organized crime groups in the Netherlands jumped from three to 93.

Myth No. 4: Greater availability and legal acceptability of drugs like marijuana, cocaine and heroin would not increase use.

This defies not only experience but human nature. From 1984 to 1992, Dutch adolescent marijuana use nearly tripled. Italy, where personal possession of small quantities of drugs, including heroin, was decriminalized in 1975, has some 300,000 heroin addicts and the highest rate of heroin addiction in Europe.

In the 1970s, the United States de facto decriminalized marijuana. A commission appointed by President Richard Nixon recommended decriminalization, as did President Jimmy Carter. The result? A soaring increase in use of marijuana, particularly among youngsters.

Myth No. 5: Legalization would reduce health problems and limit the spread of diseases like AIDS.

No way. Beginning in 1987, Switzerland experimented with just such a policy, and the effects were disastrous.

The Swiss government designated a public park in Zurich where heroin addicts could use drugs. Public health officials distributed free needles, condoms, medical care, counseling and offers of treatment in what soon became known as Needle Park. By 1992, the number of addicts had rocketed to 20,000.

The city's chief medical officer reported that doctors were resuscitating an average of 12 people a day who had overdosed, up to 40 on some days; in 1991, 81 drug-related deaths were recorded, twice as many as the previous year. The Swiss closed down the park.

Mrs. Bonino's claim that legalizing drugs would limit the incidence of AIDS is contrary to her own country's experience. In Italy, with personal possession of small quantities of drugs decriminalized, 70 percent of AIDS cases are attributable to drug use.

Myth No. 6: Legalization would be only for adults; legalized drugs would not be made available to children.

In the Netherlands, more teenagers are using drugs at an earlier age. A 1993 survey by the Dutch National Institute for Alcohol and Drugs reported that drug use among male students aged 12 to 18 had increased by more than 250 percent since 1984.

Nothing in the experience of any free nation gives any credence to its ability to keep legal drugs out of the hands of children. In the United States, it is illegal for children to purchase cigarettes, beer and alcohol, yet today 4.5 million adolescents smoke and 4.7 million underage Americans drink.

History and research demonstrate that legalization would increase the number of drug users and drug-related crimes — and have a savage impact on the physical, intellectual and emotional development of European children.

The writer, president of the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse, at Columbia University in New York, was U.S. secretary of health, education and welfare from 1977 to 1979. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Bryan's Character

NEW YORK — In April last Mr. William Jennings Bryan, the Popocratic candidate for President, applied to become the press agent of the Herald-square Theatre. Mr. Max Bleiman, the manager of the theatre, stated that he had no vacancy and consequently no use for Mr. Bryan. The story emphasizes Mr. Bryan's estimate of himself a few months ago, which is vastly different from the estimate he asks people to make of him to-day. The *Evening Post* says: "Mr. Bryan in the character of a press agent is much more respectable than Mr. Bryan as the Populist candidate for the Presidency."

1921: Women Convene

GENEVA — The second international Congress of Working Women began its sittings here today [Oct. 17]. Women workers of Europe, America, Asia and Africa are represented. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the congress, in her opening speech, said: "We are the birth of a new era, and whether that new social order is going to be better than the old one will depend very largely upon the vision, the spirit, the valor and the wisdom of the women of the world."

1946: Controls Lifted

WASHINGTON — The Truman administration was drafting plans today [Oct. 17] to lift wage controls within 72 hours and abolish most food price ceilings by next month. The Office of Price Administration yesterday removed price ceilings from fats, oils, soybeans, flax seed and all by-products and mixed feeds. The freed items included margarine, shortening and mayonnaise. Removal of these controls was necessitated by the ending of meat controls which freed lard and edible tallow.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Stop Them Before They Debate Again

By Tom Shales

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole sent a shudder through the airwaves fairly late in his second and final debate with Bill Clinton Wednesday night.

"I'd be willing to have another debate this year," he said.

Nobody cheered that one. You could almost hear a nation moaning.

This debate, from San Diego, was different from the first in its format — a "town meeting" setup that had 113 invited citizens from the greater San Diego area on stage with the two candidates to ask them questions. Jim Lehrer, who did an excellent job moderating the first debate, had a very limited role this time.

The quality of the questions from the so-called real people was low. They stuck to bread-and-butter issues and seemed to have missed the first debate as well as the vice-presidential debate that followed. One woman even asked if either candidate had plans to cut the capital gains tax. Good grief, where has she been? She should be on the jury for the civil suit against O. J. Simpson.

Pollsters supposedly selected the questioners to be a cross section of the population, but only one African-American got to ask a question, with none from Hispanics or Asians. Two teachers were heard from and two presumably gay people asked about equal rights for homosexuals. Two navy men also got to speak, one of them asking why people in the military don't get bigger paychecks.

Unquestionably, President Clinton was more at home in the town-meeting setting and did a superb job of engaging the members of the audience, sometimes asking them questions before answering theirs.

He was agile and quick-witted, but he didn't seem to be having a very good time. It was almost as if this were too easy for him — as if, like Mike Tyson, he found he so outclassed his opponent that there wasn't enough of a challenge to make it interesting.

Everyone wondered in advance if Mr. Dole would be more aggressive on the so-called "character" issue. He didn't say anything about it in his opening statement, but he slipped in zingers throughout the night, sometimes awkwardly and sometimes smoothly, most of them just blithely ignored by Mr. Clinton.

Mark Shields on PBS — the public TV station — noted that "the president never went for the bait. He let the charges just sort of lie there." But few of them were articulated clearly, and Mr. Dole sometimes appeared confused about just what he was charging. Unfortunately for Mr. Dole, he was also prone to what the commentator Kevin Phillips on CBS called "Dolespeak": rambling sentences, sentence fragments, swallowed words.

At one point when they were discussing trade it sounded as if Mr. Dole said, "We need to get it going the wrong way." He said more people needed to get off Medicare when he meant welfare. And he repeated too many times that the long-since-defeated Clinton health care plan would have meant "17 new taxes" and "50 new bureaucracies."

There was some nice choreography, though. Both candidates made it a point to come out from behind the lecterns and play the room like stand-up comics. Mr. Clinton appeared to get closer to his questioners than Mr. Dole did, to mingle more with the crowd. Mr. Dole looked a bit nervous, generally uncomfortable and pretty much the grouchy old man that satirists depict him as being.

He was growling, Mr. Clinton was purring, so it isn't hard to guess which guy made the better impression on the viewing electorate.

Television is supposed to be a cool medium and there was no doubt that Mr. Clinton was the cooler character.

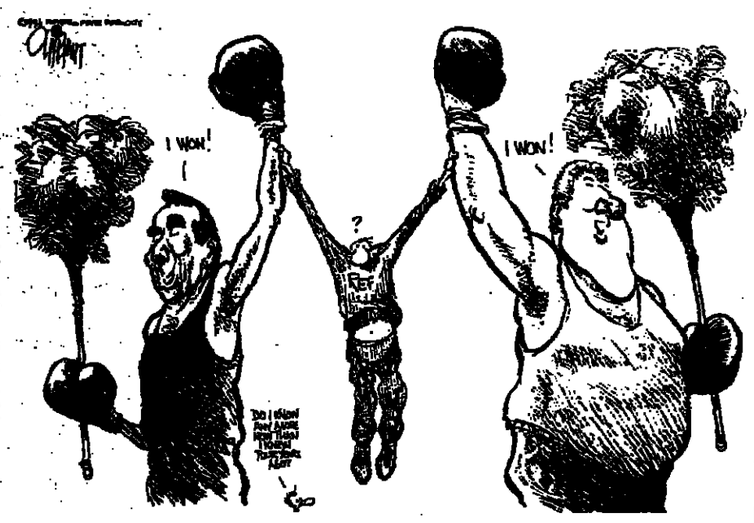
If Mr. Dole wants another debate, it's because, as Bob Schieffer said on CBS, "he scored no knockout blows."

There was a kind of sadness to his performance, as if this were the anticlimactic finale to a rather tired and passionless campaign. To some film fans, he may have brought to mind Laurence Olivier as Archie Rice, the doomed old vaudevillian in "The Entertainer," a living anachronism relying on tired routines and stale gags. It wasn't pretty.

For the record, Mr. Clinton, too, supported the idea of more free time for candidates, but he certainly didn't say he wanted to debate Mr. Dole again before Nov. 5, and he'd be a fool to do it. Mr. Dole suggested even he realized how essentially dull and uneventful the evening had been when, near the close, he addressed himself to "all the people who may still be watching."

A couple of minutes earlier, a young man, one of the invited citizen questioners, could be seen looking at his watch. All over America, television viewers were probably doing the same thing. Even lame and tame debates are better than no debates but, to judge from this year's examples, only by a hair.

The Washington Post.



The Real Story of the Kid Kisser, Or a Tale Too Good to Be True

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — Finally we're beginning to get some sense out of the story of the 6-year-old kisser.

In September, the news that Johnathan Prevette was suspended from school by a teacher for sexual harassment put his tow-headed picture in every newspaper from North Carolina to New Zealand.

The first-grader from Lexington, North Carolina, became the poster child for the excesses of (1) the school system, (2) the legal system, (3) political correctness and (4) feminism.

His plight provoked enough attention, media commentary and public hysteria to win his school the contemporary version of a blue ribbon: a bomb threat.

There hadn't been such an uproar in the county since the local sheriff painted the jail Pepto-Bismol pink.

But after 30 years of reporting, you learn to be just a touch suspicious when something is too good a story to be entirely true.

This one seemed a touch "off" to me. And so it was.

The little boy who was suspended by a teacher for sexual harassment? It turns out that he wasn't suspended — just sent to another room for misbehavior. Nor was his act defined as sexual harassment. It was unwanted touching that violated the student behavior code.

It also turns out that school policy does distinguish between big and little kids in assessing motives and actions. And it wasn't the teacher who turned the kid in. It was the little girl who complained to the teacher.

Oh, did I mention the little girl? In this hyped version of the "Georgie Porgie" story, she's been invisible.

It took a father of two speaking at a Lexington school board meeting last Monday to ask emotionally: "How old does a girl have to be before no means no?"

This story got out of hand — way out of hand — in part because the boy's mom chose to file her complaint with a talk-show host.

Then, too, the school system and the much-respected principal were silenced by privacy regulations. The girl's parents wisely decided to keep their daughter out of the center ring of the media circus.

But it was the kiss heard round the world because it fit so neatly into the preconception — and maybe hope — that claims of sexual harassment have gone too far, and/or are trivial to begin with. Didn't we warn you? A little peck on the cheek and a 6 year old becomes a sex offender!

Johnathan Prevette's celebrity was followed by a similar story on page one of The New York Times about a second-grader, De'Andre Dearinge. This school had suspended the boy and called it sexual harassment. But it turns out that De'Andre had been pestering a number of girls, a parent had complained and De'Andre's mom had been called to school twice before.

Let me state the obvious. Johnathan Prevette is no Bob Packwood.

Nor is De'Andre Dearinge a sex offender to be registered at your neighborhood police station.

Was there some "over" in the schools' "reaction"? Maybe Johnathan's "sentence" was a bit stiff. And yes, someone applied a weirdly adult label to De'Andre's misbehavior. Both schools have made adjustments.

In any period of change, people can get hit by a swinging pendulum. Schools all over have instituted student conduct policies in a hurried response to legal and funding worries. They don't always negotiate the line between policy and common sense.

MEANWHILE

What doesn't make the news is the intimidation so many girls experience in the hallway, the classroom, the playground.

But the routine, dog-bites-man, everyday nonnews is about the intimidation so many girls experience in the hallway, the classroom, the playground.

De'Andre made page one. Did anyone in New Zealand read about the 9 year old in the Bronx this fall who grabbed a girl and pushed her head to his crotch? I didn't think so.

Did they read about the 11-year-old girl in California who was subject to a daily barrage of threats and insults? The school didn't think it was its responsibility to stop the boy until her family sued and won $500,000.

The law about a school's responsibility for student conduct toward other students is in wild flux, differing from court to court. On Monday, the Supreme Court decided not to hear a harassment appeal from Texas, sending a message that it isn't ready to rule in this area.

Meanwhile, back in North Carolina where rumors still abound, some folks are worrying about the 6-year-old girl. Craig Koontz, the chair of the school board, is appalled at reports that she is blaming herself for the whole furor.

"She is worried, 'Did I do something wrong?' " he says.

She thinks it's all her fault for speaking up? Isn't this where we came in? No news here. Just the same old, old story.

The Boston Globe.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Assisted Suicide

Regarding "Assisted Suicide" (Opinion, Oct. 8):

The editorial contains misleading information about the Netherlands, which is cited as a country where euthanasia is not prosecuted "and where doctors now admit that a substantial proportion of patients are helped to die because the doctor himself, or a family member, thinks that is the right course, even though the patient has not been consulted."

I would like to set the record straight.

In the Netherlands, the Public Prosecutions Department must be notified of every unnatural death, regardless of whether it was the result of murder, a traffic accident or the termination of life by a physician.

In the latter case, a separate notification procedure is applicable, which encompasses euthanasia (life termination on request), assisted suicide and life termination without request. The editorial deals with the last category.

The procedure involves criteria that assist the prosecutor in determining whether a physician has exercised due diligence when terminating the life of a patient whose suffering was unbearable and who had no chance of improvement.

If the prosecutor is not satisfied that the criteria have been met — and that the physician has not exercised all due care — he will refer the case to a court; otherwise he decides not to prosecute.

When a case comes before a court, the court must decide whether the physician faced a conflict of duties and thus justifiably acted under *force majeure*. In other words, the court considers whether a physician was right to conclude that his duty to spare the patient suffering, which was known to be unbearable, outweighed his or her duty to give further treatment, which would have entailed further suffering.

The law in the Netherlands is designed to make sure that physicians act with due diligence and can justify and account for their actions.

Across the globe, when physicians act in secret to end the suffering of their patients, there is no guarantee that proper judgment and care are exercised; our system ensures that life-terminating action is subject to public and legal scrutiny.

Research has shown that in a number of cases, life has been terminated without clear and recent requests from the patient. In most cases these were terminally ill patients who were suffering badly and were no longer able to express their wishes.

In these cases, either the physician and the patient had discussed the matter at an earlier stage, or the patient had previously expressed a wish that his or her life be terminated in such a situation.

When there are any doubts in these cases, the public prosecutor usually decides to prosecute.

NICO OUDENDIJK.
Rijswijk, Netherlands.

The writer is head of the Curative Care Department in the Netherlands' Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport.

Stand by Afghans

Regarding "Stability for Afghans?" (Editorial, Oct. 9):

Afghans, no matter their level of literacy, have always been independent thinkers who have throughout history had a heightened sense of their rights.

Today, however, a mixture of power-hungry Afghans and outside agents has all but dissolved this understanding of individual rights.

As the Taleban militia abolishes the rights of women, many women responsible for their families' livelihood complain — but many other women remain silent, considering it better to have their men safe and at work than still facing bullets while the women struggle to keep their families alive.

It is this silence that allows Taleban — and other similar Afghan groups, for that matter — to thrive. Peace, in any shape or form, has become the priority of the day, and it is this kind of thinking that has led to an acceptance of any strong group or force.

Nevertheless, the rest of the world has much to learn from the Afghan traditional spirit, the spirit that faced down the overwhelming forces of the Soviet Union and that refused to capitulate to many would-be conquerors throughout the centuries.

In the 1980s we lauded this courageous spirit; in a way we were feeding our souls as we watched the Afghans stand up to the Communists.

Therefore now, when we stand on the sidelines and watch Afghanistan dissolve into utter chaos, when more than half of the population has been sentenced to a type of nonexistence, are we not slowly putting a sentence on our souls as well?

Let us stand by these repressed Afghans in any way we can and help them reassert their rights, for we are not only saving a dying people but our belief in the human spirit and ourselves.

M. R. RAJASINGHAM.
Mostar, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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Timing of Lebed Ouster Surprises U.S. Officials

But Dismissal Had Been Long Expected

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior American officials said Thursday that they had long expected that President Boris Yeltsin would eventually remove his security chief, Alexander Lebed, but were surprised by the timing.

The United States is being very careful not to get involved in a matter of internal Russian politics, the officials stressed, but they do have concerns that the popular but controversial peace settlement Mr. Lebed personally negotiated in Chechnya could unravel.

But they see very little impact on Russian-U.S. relations, where Mr. Lebed had not yet become an important figure. They also said they had no evidence that Mr. Lebed, as alleged, was planning any sort of military coup — comparing the intricate and shadowy power struggle in Moscow, as Churchill once did, to dogs fighting under a carpet.

Mr. Lebed's sudden dismissal — reminiscent of Mr. Yeltsin's own ouster in 1987 by the then-Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, which Mr. Yeltsin turned into a political springboard — only adds to the uncertainty about Russia's stability while Mr. Yeltsin is awaiting a serious heart operation, the officials say.

But they stress that Mr. Lebed, who has recently fought with both Defense Minister Igor Rodionov and Interior Minister Anatoli Kulikov, will find little immediate support in the Yeltsin government. In addition, they expect that his lavish coverage in the mainstream Russian press will sharply diminish.

"It's clear Lebed's ambitions are titanic, but it's not clear he has the talents to match," a senior American official said. "This is no longer the Soviet Union, and the key is whether Lebed can turn his personal popularity into a lasting political organization, with big financing, that works for him. Douglas MacArthur was a very popular general, too, but never made it politically."

Mr. Lebed, whose presidential candidacy was in part promoted and financed by a Yeltsin team worried about a revived Communist Party, lost a great deal of his appeal to Mr. Yeltsin after the Russian election on July 3, the officials say. "It was clear he was no team player and did not like being a loyal subordinate, so it was always a combustible mix," an official said.

As for the immediate spark, it was likely to have been a combination of Mr. Yeltsin's approaching surgery and Mr. Lebed's overreaching, including his open suggestion that Mr. Yeltsin hand over his powers while under hospital care, the officials said.

RIVALS: *Stoking the Succession Battle*

Continued from Page 1

In addition, he was the architect — and practically the only guarantor — of the peace agreement that stopped the bloodletting in the breakaway republic of Chechnya, and his departure could destabilize the truce. Virtually no one else in the political establishment has stood up for the pact.

But Mr. Lebed inherits the mantle of underdog, banished by the elite: The same path to power taken by Mr. Yeltsin, who bitterly challenged the Communist Party from which he had emerged.

"Lebed is more dangerous to Yeltsin outside than he was inside," said Lilia Shevtsova of the Carnegie Moscow Center. "There were means to control him; but now he has no limits, he's not playing according to any rules."

She added: "The question is to what extent the media will succeed in burying Lebed. They will try. But I remember when Yeltsin was ousted and not a single television network would show him. I remember the first meetings in the remote places, and you know what it means in Russia, that rumors spread. He became more and more popular, and he was never on television or radio. Lebed knows how to manipulate the media."

Russia's next official presidential election is four years away. But if Mr. Yeltsin is incapacitated — and he looked especially weak on television Thursday — an election must be held in three months. Polls, while often unreliable in this nascent democracy, show Mr. Lebed would easily win any election held today.

He enjoys the same level of public confidence that Mr. Yeltsin enjoyed five years ago, and has all but supplanted the leader of the Communist Party, Gennadi Zyuganov, as the beacon for nationalists and Communists opposed to the free-market democratic changes of recent years.

"These clashes don't improve Russia's chances for economic and political stability," said Vyacheslav Nikonov, a former member of Parliament who worked on Mr. Yeltsin's re-election campaign and now is a political consultant. He said a wide-open battle loomed between Mr. Lebed, Mr. Chernomyrdin and the popular mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov.

"It would be real chaos," he said."

RUSSIA: *Lebed, Undaunted, Is Dismissed*

Continued from Page 1

Lebed warned that his firing could reignite the war in the breakaway region of Chechnya, which he was instrumental in resolving this summer despite the opposition of much of the political elite. Later, though, he said he believed that "the backbone of the war has been broken."

[The United States said the dismissal would not affect relations with Moscow, Agence France-Presse reported from Washington. The dismissal was in line with Mr. Yeltsin's constitutional authority, the White House and the State Department said.

["He appointed Mr. Lebed, he certainly had a right to decide if Mr. Lebed should stay in this government or not," said the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns.]

Mr. Lebed's departure is a victory for a loose coalition of powerful officials, some of them with presidential ambitions of their own, who resented his sudden rise to prominence and his skill at playing the maverick, courting the media and wooing voters.

For months Mr. Yeltsin had balked at firing Mr. Lebed despite the increasingly bitter rivalries. His popularity with Russian voters continued to soar after his strong showing in presidential elections in June, and Mr. Yeltsin seemed unwilling to make a martyr of Mr. Lebed by firing him.

The president, after all, became a popular hero after he was dismissed by the Soviet Politburo in the waning days of Communist power.

But as Mr. Lebed's bitter and highly personal disputes with senior officials simmered and boiled, Mr. Yeltsin was left with little choice.

The latest and most sensational bit of intrigue also seemed to be the final straw: the allegation Wednesday by Mr. Kulikov that Mr. Lebed was plotting to seize power in a coup carried out by a 50,000-man "Russian Legion" with the help of Chechen guerrillas.

Mr. Kulikov is an intense rival of Mr. Lebed and he offered not a speck of evidence to support the charge. But the melee was an embarrassment to Mr. Yeltsin and reinforced the image of an impotent and remote leader who could not maintain order among his lieutenants.

"It was inevitable," said Andrei Piontkovsky of the Institute for Strategic Studies, in Moscow. "Lebed deliberately provoked the authorities."

That was Mr. Yeltsin's view as well. In his brief address, the president recalled that his adviser asked to resign some time ago. "I said to him that he must learn to work in coordination with all state bodies and leaders," said Mr. Yeltsin, sounding like a vexed school principal. "If you quarrel with everybody you will never be able to solve a single problem.

"Well, we parted, and I did not accept his resignation, thinking that he would draw conclusions. He did not."

Mr. Yeltsin also hinted at his resentment at Mr. Lebed's open jockeying for the presidency, even though no presidential elections are scheduled until 2000. "There is a situation in which everybody is willing to participate in elections," he said.

The president further tarred Mr. Lebed with the brush of his former Kremlin chief bodyguard, Alexander Korzhakov, a highly unpopular master of intrigue with whom Mr. Lebed, bereft of other allies, has made common cause in recent days.

Mr. Yeltsin fired Mr. Korzhakov in June, much to the relief of Russian democrats and advocates of clean government.

"They're two of a kind, two generals," said Mr. Yeltsin. "I cannot tolerate this situation any longer."

He then read aloud and ostentatiously signed the decree to relieve Mr. Lebed of his duties as secretary of the National Security Council and presidential national security adviser.

In his news conference, Mr. Lebed showed up with a dozen bodyguards and a handful of other aides and was his usual gruff, theatrical, gravel-voiced self.

He denounced "rotten-hearted" officials who opposed him, singling out not only Mr. Kulikov, whom he had famously accused last summer of bungling the war in Chechnya, but also Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and the head of the presidential administration, Anatoli Chubais.

Mr. Yeltsin's alliance with Mr. Lebed was strained from the start. As a candidate for president, Mr. Lebed had been a critic, but when he finished third with 15 percent of the vote in first round of balloting, Mr. Yeltsin immediately turned to him for help in the run-off.

Swiss Deny Banks Used Assets of Jewish Victims

Reuters

ZURICH — Switzerland denied on Thursday a U.S. senator's assertion that it had struck secret deals to use the unclaimed wealth of East European Jews to compensate Swiss citizens for property nationalized by the Communist regimes of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

But it pledged to review any evidence provided by the senator, Alfonse D'Amato. His Senate Banking Committee is investigating what happened to the millions of dollars' worth of assets left in Swiss banks by Jews who were killed in the Holocaust.

At a hearing in New York on Wednesday, Mr. D'Amato said his researchers had found documents that showed the Swiss struck the secret deals.

But a Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "We had agreements with all countries after the war. None of those is secret. Our archives are open, and none are related to the subject Mr. D'Amato was speaking about yesterday."

Greg Marinovich/The Associated Press

Seminary students erecting a barbed-wire fence during an attempt Thursday to take over land occupied by Palestinians near the Hebron settlement of Kiryat Arba. The woman at left said she had a deed for the land.

Palestinians Say Hebron Issue Resolved

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Palestinian officials said Thursday that Israeli and Palestinian negotiators had resolved the main issues holding up the long-delayed Hebron redeployment and that an agreement could be announced within 24 hours.

"There might be some problems in the drafting," said one of the officials, "but the issues have been resolved."

"If there are no problems in the drafting, within 24 hours there will be positive results and an agreement," he said. "The only remaining issue is the drafting of the protocol, which explains the steps of implementing the Hebron redeployment."

Israeli and Palestinian negotiators were meeting in Eilat in Israel and Taba in Egypt, neighboring Red Sea resorts, to work out an agreement on the pullback from the West Bank town.

Israel has held up the redeployment, citing security concerns for the 400 Jews who live and study in enclaves among 100,000 Arabs.

An Israeli spokesman, Moshe Fogel, declined comment, except to say: "Talks on both sides, Eilat and Taba, are continuing. We are at the point where both sides are trying to identify points of mutual understanding."

In Paris, meanwhile, two days before he is to begin a tour of the Middle East, President Jacques Chirac decided to defy Israel on Thursday over a proposed French visit to a disputed Palestinian headquarters in Arab East Jerusalem.

Mr. Chirac's spokeswoman announced that Foreign Minister Herve de Charette would not accompany the president on the Israeli part of his five-nation trip next week, as planned, and that a junior minister would defy Israeli opposition by visiting Orient House, the unofficial PLO headquarters in the city.

A spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Danny Shek, when asked if there was a diplomatic crisis over Mr. Chirac's visit, said: "This particular issue — no. We have been informed."

The spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, said Mr. Chirac informed the Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, in September that he wanted to send Mr. de Charette to Orient House in line with European Union policy on maintaining the status quo in Jerusalem. Mr. Netanyahu objected, and negotiations between the two sides had not eased the Israeli stance, she said.

Viewers Say Clinton 'Won,' But Duel Had Little Impact

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The second presidential debate had little impact on U.S. voters' intentions, according to national polls, even though most of those who viewed the televised encounter declared President Bill Clinton to be the clear winner.

By an average margin of nearly 30 percentage points, voters in three surveys said that Mr. Clinton had "won" the debate Wednesday night. An average of 56 percent declared the president to be the winner, while 27 percent said Mr. Dole had won.

Yet, voters appeared nearly unmoved by what they saw in the 90-minute encounter. An overwhelming 96 percent told pollsters for CBS News that the debate would not change their voting plans.

Before the debate, Mr. Clinton held a 53 percent to 39 percent lead over Mr. Dole in that survey. Afterward, voters favored the president by 56 percent to 40 percent. Both men evidently drew new support from undecided voters, but not from each other.

The Republican vice presidential candidate, Jack Kemp, said Thursday that he felt confident Mr. Clinton's lead, between 9 and 17 percentage points in major polls, could be overcome.

Mr. Kemp said that he believed Mr. Dole had succeeded in putting Mr. Clinton "on defense."

But the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, on Thursday brushed aside Mr. Dole's attacks on the ethics of the Clinton administration, saying the audience of undecided voters showed little interest in those charges and that Mr. Dole himself "looked a little hesitant when he asked those questions."

The San Diego encounter drew fewer viewers than the first presidential debate. Partial ratings figures indicated a viewership of about 40 percent less than the final debate in 1992, which was seen by more than 92 million Americans.

David McNew/Reuters

A supporter of the independent candidate Ross Perot protesting outside the theater where the debate was held. Mr. Perot was not allowed to take part.

DEBATE: *Dole Pounds Clinton on Ethics*

Continued from Page 1

economy was the worst in this century.

"In February, he said we had the best economy in 30 years," the president said in rebuttal, quickly turning an old Ronald Reagan line against Mr. Dole in a direct appeal to the audience: "If you believe that the California economy was better in 1992 than today, you should vote for Bob Dole."

Both politicians tangled over an array of issues from Medicare to fighting nicotine addiction. The setting of a town hall forum was designed to offer audience interaction, and not merely one-on-one confrontation.

The former senator had to finesse the amiability of the setting to keep Mr. Clinton in the crosshairs of his attack strategy. He labored to move quickly from the questions' specific subject matter back to his attack on the president.

Asked whether the nation's move toward managed health care was "going downhill," Mr. Dole responded by denouncing "the national health care system President Clinton wanted to give us" in 1993. "If that isn't a liberal idea," he said, "I don't know what is."

As the evening wore on, a more congenial mood prevailed and the ethics attacks faded somewhat from center stage, although nettlesome moments flared.

"I don't think Senator Dole is too old to be president," Mr. Clinton answered one questioner. "It's the age of his ideas that I question."

Mr. Dole shot back: "When you don't have any ideas, I guess you say the other person's ideas are old."

At the heart of the debate before tens of millions of watching Americans was the Republicans' running frustration that Mr. Clinton's lead in the polls has remained firmly in the double digits, despite the Democrats' surprising loss of Congress in 1994 and a veritable fusillade of Republican-encouraged investigations and allegations of White House affairs for the past two years.

While Mr. Dole sought to remind voters of the latter, the president put him on the defensive on such major issues as rising Medicare costs.

"We'll work it out," Mr. Dole said, accusing Mr. Clinton of playing politics with the issue. "If all you have is fear, that's all you can use."

Throughout, the president led with the economy and his promise of that "bridge to the 21st century."

"We worked hard to bring the deficit down," Mr. Clinton said, pointedly reminding the audience that the congressional Republican majority is widely blamed for "shutting down the government" in budget disputes earlier this year.

He denounced the challenger's proposed 15 percent tax cut as a "scheme that will blow a huge hole in the deficit."

Mr. Dole's ethics attacks ranged from "the 30-some" in Mr. Clinton's administration who were dismissed, who resigned or who are under investigation, by the former senator's count, for the alleged abuse of hundreds of personnel files by White House investigators. He generally avoided, however, references to the tangle of charges, inquiries and felony convictions known as Whitewater.

"The president of the United States has a public trust," Mr. Dole said. "I know that trust is being violated."

Mr. Dole tried to be brief on his earlier controversy over whether nicotine is addictive: "Don't smoke. Don't drink. Don't use drugs."

But Mr. Clinton described the issue as one of their biggest differences.

"No president had ever taken on the tobacco lobby before," he said. "I did. Senator Dole opposed me."

When a cardiologist asked what the candidates would do to fix the health system, Mr. Dole seized the opportunity to lambast Mr. Clinton on Medicare, which provides health insurance for elderly and disabled Americans.

"Let me say, there you go again, Mr. President," Mr. Dole said, saying that Mr. Clinton repeatedly accused the Republicans of cutting the Medicare program for the elderly, when in fact, he said, they were only reducing its rate of growth.

Responding to a question about the looming problems in Social Security, which provides retirement benefits and disability payments, and how to help people save more for their retirements, the candidates found themselves in nearly total agreement. Also, both said it would take a bipartisan agreement to fix the Social Security system when it runs short of cash as the baby boom generation retires.

ISSUES: *Dole Fails the Ethics Offensive*

Continued from Page 1

debate that "Dole's persona is as important as his message," it is questionable how successful this debate will be for the former Kansas senator.

He was grim of visage and harsh of voice throughout the evening, breaking the mood only for two quick, successful quips. The contrast with Mr. Clinton's conviviality was sharp.

Mr. Dole's decision to focus on the personal issues — the basic message being that "my word is good," and Mr. Clinton's is not — gave the president the opportunity to draw a comparison in policy terms.

Since the unscripted questions focused almost entirely on domestic social programs — the moderator, Jim Lehrer, had to beg for a second foreign policy question — Mr. Clinton was operating for most of the encounter on turf where Democrats tend to be more trusted by voters than Republicans. Health care, family leave, welfare, Social Security and Medicare dominated the agenda.

But Mr. Dole appeared much more comfortable and in command of specifics than he had been at their first debate in Hartford, Connecticut. He scored well in exchanges on some difficult issues, including his stand on cigarette smoking and the question of his age.

When Mr. Clinton made a comment on the history of "promising people an election-year tax that is not paid for," Mr. Dole had the topper: "We tried it last time you ran."

Going into the debate, Mr. Khachigian, Mr. Dole's man in California, set four goals he hoped his candidate could accomplish.

The first was to "demonstrate how presidential character can affect everyone's life." Mr. Dole certainly tried to do that, by telling one questioner to consider that "your FBI file" might have been among the hundreds that fell into the hands of "someone who was a bar bouncer," a reference to a former White House security aide, Craig Livingstone. But Mr. Clinton's refusal to engage Mr. Dole on what he called these "ad hominem" questions lessened the drama — and probably the impact — of that line of attack.

Mr. Khachigian's second goal was to "show how the economic plan will take the country forward." Some of the questioners were obviously skeptical of Mr. Dole's claim he could cut taxes by 15 percent across the board and still balance the budget.

Mr. Khachigian's third goal for Mr. Dole was to have him "show the sharp differences that exist on the public safety, drugs, affirmative action and illegal immigration issues" that constitute the litany of wedge issues that the Republican governor of California, Pete Wilson, has argued for months can deliver the state to Dole. Mr. Dole made only fleeting attempts on crime and drugs and was not asked about immigration.

Finally, Mr. Khachigian said, he hoped Mr. Dole would "complete the job of erasing the caricature in Democratic ads of Dole-Gingrich in grainy black-and-white photos, plotting to rob the widows and orphans and kids."

Throughout the debate, Mr. Clinton's way of "handling" Mr. Dole's attacks was to ignore them.

This was perhaps not a risk in the final weeks of a campaign where nothing else the challenger has tried has helped him very much.

This was certainly not a bravura performance by Mr. Clinton, such as the one he turned in four years ago in Richmond, Virginia, when the town meeting format was first tried.

But at this point he does not need to be an all-star. He just has to run out the clock.

Gingrich Urges Hold on Sales Of F-16 Fighters to Indonesia

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, called Thursday for the suspension of U.S. sales of F-16 jets to Indonesia, pending investigation of contributions by wealthy Indonesians to President Bill Clinton's re-election campaign.

Mr. Gingrich said the sale should "absolutely" be postponed, as should any other U.S. government activity with regard to Indonesia.

Next year, he said, congressional hearings will be held to investigate the campaign contributions and the development of the Clinton administration's policy toward the regime of President Suharto of Indonesia.

"There's no question in my mind," Mr. Gingrich said, "that we should postpone any actions towards Indonesia until we've had a chance to review this."

The Georgia Republican said he would hold hearings on the role of the campaign donations in the development of U.S. policy toward Indonesia.

This presumes, however, that his party will retain control of Congress after the November elections, a situation that analysts now say is a toss-up.

The Clinton administration has said that the Jakarta government did not receive favorable treatment.

"Contrary to whatever the innuendo is, we moved very aggressively toward Indonesia and have had a very tough policy toward them in many areas," a senior administration official said Wednesday.

Mr. Gingrich condemned the Clinton re-election campaign for accepting contributions of $425,000 from an Indonesian couple and $225,000 from a South Korean company.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1996

Leisure

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In Tuscany, a Simple Drive Turns Into Time Travel

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy — As the network of superhighways has spread over Italy, there has grown up a kind of romanticism attached to the old avenues of communication, the surviving Roman roads, the byways. Their charm can be exaggerated, but last summer, when a friend and I had to go on business to a Tuscan town neither of us knew, a simple drive turned into a journey of discovery.

By mistake, we found ourselves at Monteriggioni, a little 12th-century hilltop fortress I hadn't seen for over a decade. My old Italian guidebook says that Monteriggioni was built by the Sienese at the beginning of the 13th century, as a defensive outpost against their enemies the Florentis. In the 14th canto of the "Inferno," Dante — no mean tourist himself — compares the towers rising from the walls to giants. The walls are still there, and so are most of the towers; and as you circle the city to admire their elegance, it is not hard to imagine how forbidding they must have looked to the Florentine invaders.

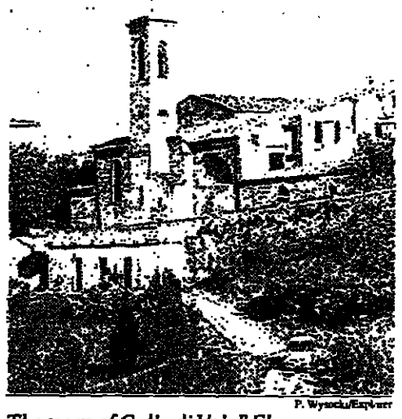
Shortly after the fortress of Monteriggioni, a sign indicating a short westward deviation piqued us. Badia a Isola, it said. Abbey on the Island? How could there be an island in the midst of this rolling expanse of cultivated fields and orderly lines of trees? Back to the guidebook: sure enough, in the Middle Ages, at the time the walls and towers of Monteriggioni were raised, these fields were all swamps, as mortiferous as the cannon balls fired from the outworks. And at one edge of the malarial marshes there was indeed an island, where in the 11th century the Cistercians built an abbey. A settlement grew up around it — today it amounts to a few houses and shops, a well-hidden restaurant — and until the 15th century the abbey was rich and powerful. Then came the inevitable decline to its present state of secret tourist attraction.

Secret or not, tourists do come here, and in the doorway of the ancient house to the right of a church, a white-haired woman sits patiently, custodian of the huge key. To insert it in the lock, she has to stand on tiptoe, stretching her hand well above her head to turn the key. Were 11th-century Cistercians exceptionally tall? Or has the land here sunk? The interior is cavern-dark, but the silence and the musty-sweet air begin to cast their spell. It continues when we come outside again. The plain for an instant seems populated by a ghostly army of Sienese troops, squelching through the fen.

PROSPEROUS THEN AND NOW Colle di Val d'Elsa, a few miles farther on, is another matter. It was prosperous in the Middle Ages and it is prosperous today. Actually, it is two cities: the lower, industrial and commercial Colle Bassa, more modern though it has some notable monuments, including a church designed by Sangallo; and the older, upper city, Colle Alta, now largely residential. To reach Colle Alta from the bed of the valley, you wind your way up a road flanking a deep, narrow gorge. On the farther side stands the town, perched along the spine of a pair of slender hills, connected by a short bridge. Spires and towers rise in a jagged cluster. I had never been to Colle before, but it took only a moment to perceive its exceptional quality.

On both sides, the street was lined with handsome 16th- and 17th-century palaces. Tactful plaques of Tuscan gray "pietra serena" indicate the family names of the original owners and the century of the construction (the construction, that is, of the elegant, sober facades; seen from the approach road, the backs of the residences reveal their irregular, medieval origins).

Many of the palaces I admired were built to demonstrate the wealth and power of the great notaries and functionaries of Renaissance Tuscany. One of the most striking is the Palazzo Campana, which stands at the eastern end of the little bridge that connects the two hills of Colle Alta. To the west, from the Porta Vecchia, the city is largely Renaissance; the eastern end includes the medieval settlement, around the Duomo, which contains some distinguished



P. Wysocki/Explorer

The town of Colle di Val d'Elsa.

works of art, including a bronze crucifix by Giambologna and his pupil Pietro Tacca.

In Colle Bassa, before dinner, we sat in the focal Piazza Arnolfo for a glass of wine. This square, formed on two sides by arcades and on a third by the handsome porticoed railroad station (the trains have long stopped running), was pleasantly filled with activity. We ate in an attractive restaurant, the Cartiera Vecchia, created — along with a smart new hotel — within a 19th-century paper factory. Some of the city's paper factories, dating even from the Middle Ages, may be closing down, but the crystal works are thriving (90 percent of Italy's drinking glasses come from Colle), along with other small industries.

Alarms set for 7:30, we rose and were on the road early. Certaldo — our first destination — is actually a bit off the back road to Florence. Its lower, modern part is almost aggressively ugly, and the climb alternates glimpses of beautiful valley with others of blatant commerce. But in the upper town, the charm is pervasive: this little medieval settlement is made almost entirely of intense red brick. A broad low arch leads through the walls directly into a main uphill street. Upon entering we were stopped by the loud, arguing voices of three women, strategically distanced so as to require bawling. Their argument, in incomprehensible dialect, didn't seem serious; they laughed between shouted insults, but it echoed through the apparently deserted quarter like a scene from a Goldoni comedy or — of course! Certaldo is the birthplace of Boccaccio — an episode from the "Decameron."

At the top of the street stands the battlemented Palazzo Pretorio, still Certaldo's city hall (comprising also the medieval prison: a lockup with unusually high ceilings but, one suspects, a low level of comfort). From the largely empty rooms and from the ramparts you get mostly the grand view — including, in the foreground, a curious, long, loaf-shaped hill, like a monster's grave.

A block or so in the other direction, at the Casa del Boccaccio, the usual dear old lady presided. Damaged during World War II, the soberly restored, inevitably modern-looking birth- (and death-) place contains glass cases with printed editions of Boccaccio's works.

WE returned to the Elsa valley. I had been to Casole d'Elsa before, but long ago, and I wanted to refresh my memory. There was something important — what was it? — in the great church of the Collegiata . . .

We drove straight up to the heart of the town and found an empty slot next to the Collegiata.

The church was open, empty. Stepping in from the dazzling sunlight, I was briefly blinded; the pictures were only dark, undecipherable rectangles against the plain walls. But, as my eyes adjusted, I remembered what it was I wanted to see: the huge Della Robbia-like altarpiece, in two horizontal scenes: a sober, hushed Annunciation above an intimate Nativity. Like Colle, this smaller sister-town is built along a single street, but its elegance is less assertive, closer to medieval reticence than to Renaissance display.

It was still early, and we decided to press on to Monteriggioni for lunch, but instead, by chance, found La Suvera. We parked in an olive-grove parking lot, learned that a "light lunch" was being served in the garden, and there in a shady corner of the grounds — to the refreshing sound of splashing and paddling beyond the hedge screen — we enjoyed a filling meal enlivened by a chilled bottle of La Suvera's first-rate dry white.

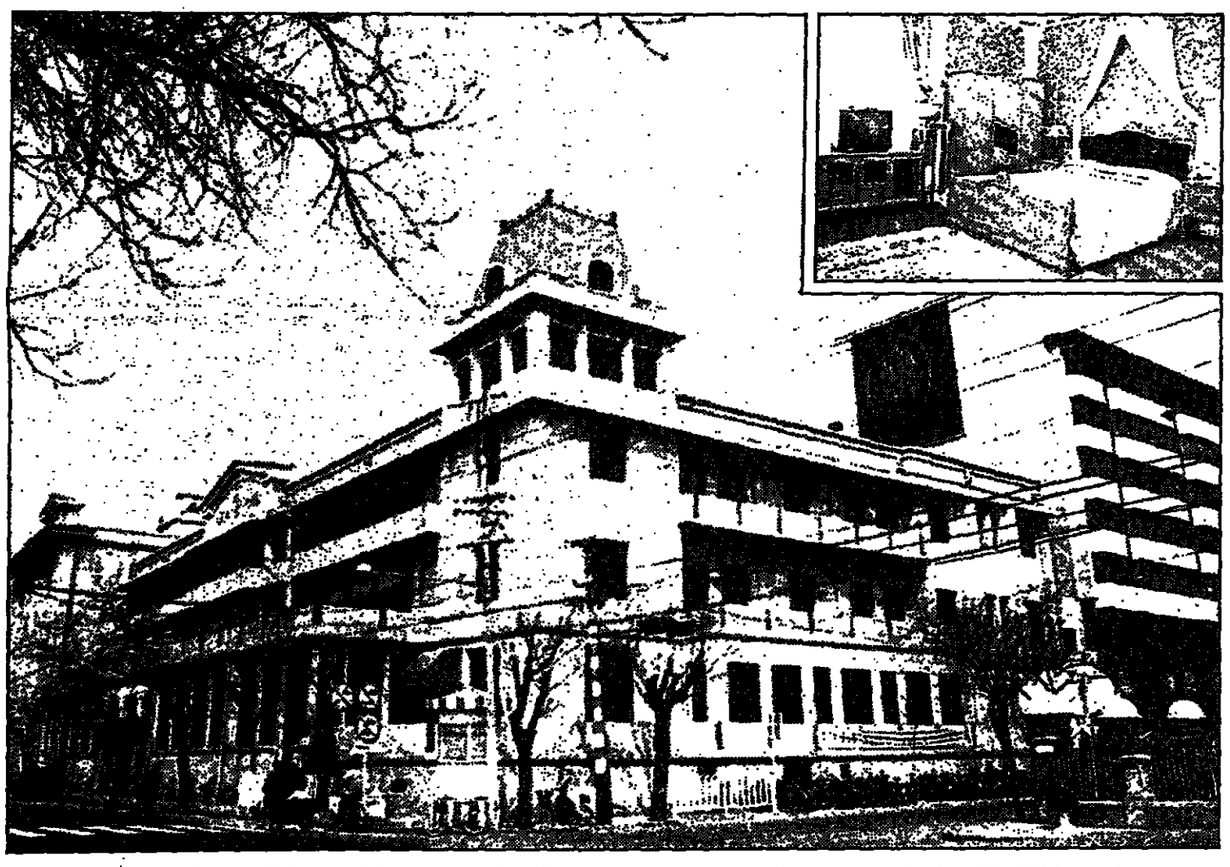
16TH-CENTURY VILLA

La Suvera is a superb early-16th-century villa, created — from a precedent medieval castle — by the architect Baldassare Peruzzi for Pope Julius II. For many years it has belonged to the Ricci family and in 1989 they opened its 35 bedrooms and suites as the Relais La Suvera, leaving the grand public rooms as they were.

After lunch, we strolled through the shady park, then looked at the salons of the villa, a typical aristocratic residence, with family portraits of stern cardinals and grand ladies, framed edicts, souvenirs of ancestral voyages, leather-bound volumes, and at least two pianos (in separate rooms). Restored by food and an extra glass of wine, in those stately surroundings, we felt like privileged guests visiting some Renaissance lord or eminent prelate. As at Badia a Isola or in Boccaccio's Certaldo, we had been allowed to enter another, sweeter era. This sense of frozen time is a frequent Italian gift, usually given when you least expect it.

William Weaver, the translator of Umberto Eco's works, most recently "The Island of the Day Before," wrote this for The New York Times.

For another side of Tuscany, see page 12.



The Hotel Astor in Tianjin, China; and, inset, the Herbert Hoover suite, where the visitor can rest his head for $380 a night.

Hidden Face of Tianjin's Old-New Hotel

By Richard Tomlinson

TIANJIN, China — Walk through the east entrance of Tianjin's Astor Hotel, and you could be in any Chinese four-star establishment. Women wearing traditional scarlet silk dresses wait to greet distinguished guests in the overlit atrium. Local big shots come and go, with police escorts announcing the arrival of senior municipal officials. For light bedtime reading, there are copies of "China's Socialist Economy 1949-84" on sale at the "Fine Good Shop."

Walk through the west door, and a rather different hotel reveals itself. In the Thames Coffee Shop, an imposing wooden staircase and balcony dimly recall a medieval London banqueting hall, as the original British architect intended. Along the corridor, visitors can admire the vintage gramophone that was used by China's last emperor, Pu Yi, "to appreciate his favorite Scotch music after he had enjoyed his dancing or imperial dishes at the Astor."

Upstairs on the third floor, a brass plaque indicates that Room 309 was where the future President, Herbert Hoover, "displayed his talent . . . and gained achievement."

Welcome to the Astor, China's first hotel for foreigners, still trying to come to terms with its peculiar past after more than 130 years in business.

MISSIONARY INCARNATION In its first incarnation, the Astor was a missionary hostel, built in 1863 by a British evangelist with the suitable name of John Innocent. Two decades later, a British merchant of German extraction called George Detring knocked down Innocent's "mud house" and built what is now the oldest section of the Astor. Another British trader, William O'Hara, became chairman of the Astor's management board in the 1920s, and constructed a new four-story wing on the north side of the hotel.

O'Hara survived internment by the Japanese in World War II, and the Communist revolution of 1949; but in 1952, "due to slack business and financial problems," he handed the hotel back to the Tianjin municipal government. All that remained was for Red Guards to ransack the Astor during the Cultural Revolution, foreign investors to be invited back by a chastened municipality in 1984, and a new seven-story wing to be opened. Thus the hotel acquired its present dual identity: a modern, Chinese facade, complete with indispensable karaoke lounge, concealing a turn-of-the-century Western structure.

HISTORY HEADACHE

So much for the Astor's history. How to present this history has proved more of a headache for the hotel's current management.

An inspection of Herbert Hoover's suite gives some idea of the problem. Hoover's "achievement" as a young merchant adventurer in 1900 was to transfer control of a nearby mine from local Chinese to a European trader called Morling, who was the Astor's manager. Morling was delighted, and Hoover continued to use room 309 as an office-cum-residence until he moved to London the following year. The Chinese were less happy, believing that Hoover had tricked them out of the mine, and the case finally made its way to a London courtroom.

"Just as expected, the sharp and sophisticated young man [Hoover] won the verdict," the Astor's guide somewhat acidly remarks.

Pu Yi, the last emperor, is another sensitive historical case. "Henry," as he liked to be known, may have favored the Astor with his patronage during his residence in Tianjin from 1925 to 1931, but he subsequently became Japan's puppet ruler in Manchuria. This unhappy sequel is glossed over by the Astor, though the hotel's picture of Pu Yi makes him look suitably shifty behind a pair of dark glasses.

Not until the 1980s, when China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping declared that to get rich was "glorious," was the Astor able to reach a compromise: charge for the history, and ignore any inconvenient details. For $380 a night, guests can stay in the Herbert Hoover suite where the future president and his wife spent their honeymoon in 1899. The bed is only a replica, since the Red Guards removed the original 30 years ago.

If you cannot afford a slice of the Astor's past, ordinary room rates can be negotiated for around $90 a night (the official starting price is $130). Sadly, the hotel's service does not match its charm, although the new Hong Kong management is making strenuous efforts to improve facilities. They could begin in the Thames Coffee House, where a can of local beer costs an outrageous 28 yuan (about $3.50).

For almost a century, until the 1949 revolution, European and American traders made their homes in Tientsin (as it was known), carving out national concessions along the Hai River. They left behind a riot of architectural styles, from the French iron railings along the Hai River esplanades to the Viennese shop fronts in the old German concession — but don't expect the present inhabitants to have much time for the past. Inside, most of the old buildings have been gutted, to make space for cheap clothes stores, Chinese supermarkets and dumpling houses (a Tianjin specialty).

RATHER than sampling the overpriced menus at the Astor or the adjacent Hyatt Hotel, head for the arch under the Daguangming Bridge, 10 meters south of the Hyatt. Here, the Cosy Café does a thriving business with Tianjin expatriates, serving surprisingly well-cooked Western food.

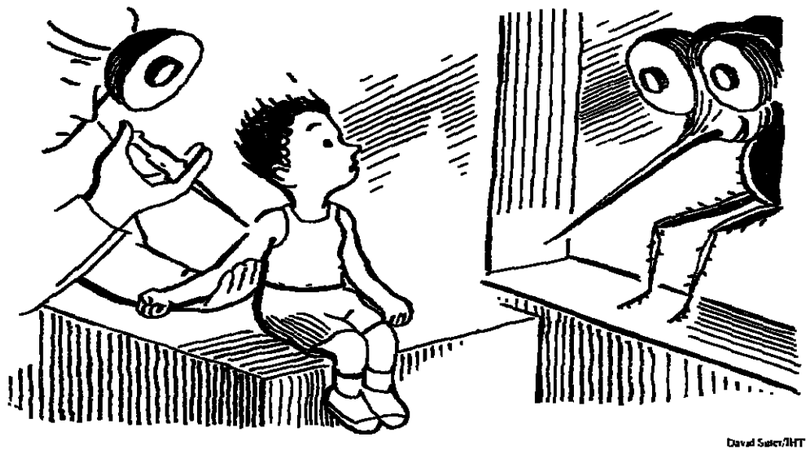
Dining in Cosy's subterranean surrounds, it is hard to imagine how Tianjin must have appeared to the young Herbert Hoover and his wife, as they stood, according to one biographer, "on the verandas of the Astor House, while the orchestra played and dancers whirled in a rustle of silks and whispering feet."

Astor Hotel, 33 Taier Zhuang Road, Tianjin 300040, China. Tel: 022-331-1688. Fax: 022-331-6282

Richard Tomlinson is a journalist based in Beijing.

KIDS

Anti-Malaria Drugs Pose Hard Choice for Parents



David Suter/IHT

By Susan Keselenko Coll

WASHINGTON — The logistics involved in traveling with young children are generally enough to send even the most seasoned globe-trotter around the bend. Aside from the prospect of a flight spent chasing a toddler up and down the aisles or of suffering through a week of jet lag with a cranky infant, there is also the barrage of so-called portable baby equipment to contend with, the assembly of which often requires an advanced degree in engineering.

When a malarious region is on the itinerary, however, the list of child-related travel concerns becomes more complex. While there are certain obvious measures one can take — ensuring vaccinations are made and paying scrupulous attention to food and drinking water, for example — how to protect children against malaria requires sifting through a confusing and frequently changing array of information.

Although prophylactics do exist, whether or not certain drugs with potentially serious side effects should be given to children is a question that requires balancing risks. And, as Dr. Martin Wolfe, director of the Travelers' Medical Service in Washington, observes, "You're not faced with good options."

Malaria is a potentially fatal disease that infects more than 200 million people per year including more than 30,000 American and European travelers, according to the International Travel Health Guide. But it is worth keeping the statistics in perspective: Infectious disease accounts for only one percent of deaths that occur while traveling. One is much more likely to suffer a heart attack or wind up in a car wreck than to meet up with an infected Anopheles mosquito.

These days, Mefloquine has become the drug of choice in much of the malarious world. Chloroquine, once standard, is still prescribed for the few remaining regions where it is effective. Neither drug is without possible side effects, but Mefloquine has earned itself the more controversial reputation.

SIDE EFFECTS While the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta reports possible minor side effects such as gastrointestinal disturbances and dizziness, other reactions have been reported, including sleep disturbance, confusion, dysphoria, and, in rare cases, psychosis, encephalopathy and convulsions.

The CDC says that Mefloquine may be taken by children weighing less than 30 pounds (13.5 kilograms) in consultation with a physician. And while many a physician will prescribe the drug, it is often not without some hesitation and the acknowledgment that there are no viable alternatives: Doxycycline, the drug generally recommended for those unable to tolerate Mefloquine, is not prescribed for children under eight. And the combination of Chloroquine and Proguanil, which is often prescribed for those unable to tolerate either of the above, offers less protection. Dr. Wolfe explains that people traveling with young children do need to be aware of the potential side effects of drugs, but should probably take them just the same. "I wouldn't agree with the advice not to give [Mefloquine] to children" he says, but adds that one "can't make a blanket statement."

Dr. Peter Weller, chief of the Division of Infectious Diseases at Harvard's Beth Israel Hospital, agrees. There are "a number of unsettled areas in terms of malaria prophylaxis," he says, and "one has to begin to assess risks."

One of Dr. Weller's concerns is that it is hard to know whether young children actually experience neuropsychiatric reactions, since they may be unable to report the side effects.

Uffer Marcolongo, president of the International Association for Medical Assistance to Travellers, is vociferous in her objection to giving Mefloquine to children. She said she would be "quite reluctant" to give Mefloquine to children under 10, adding that her organization was financing a study on the effects of the drug. In the meantime, her advice is to avoid recreational travel to malarious areas with children.

WHAT these experts do agree on is that medical prophylaxis is only one piece of the prevention picture. Measures such as wearing long-sleeved clothing, applying pediatric insect repellent with 6-10 percent DEET (with care to avoid scraped or otherwise sensitive skin), sleeping under mosquito netting treated with permethrin, and avoiding nighttime exposure are every bit as important as taking any of the drugs.

Expatriates residing in malarious areas must come up with their own solutions over the long term. Megan Simm, who lived in India for six years with two young children, says that she and her family took prophylaxis only in the summer months, when malaria posed a higher risk. Michelle Sumka, who lived in Kenya for three years, says that she and her children took prophylaxis only when traveling in high-risk areas.

Recognizing the flu-like symptoms of the disease and acting swiftly in getting a blood test if malaria is suspected is crucial, particularly since none of the prophylactic methods guarantees immunity. The disease can generally be treated effectively if caught in the early stages.

Should the decision be made to use medical prophylaxis, keep in mind that getting the often bitter pills down the throat of a child presents a whole new problem, one quite possibly more difficult to solve than the blueprint for the newest-fangled portable crib.

Susan Keselenko Coll is a Washington-based journalist.

LEISURE

Fiesole, on a Suburban Hilltop, a Reprieve From Florence

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

FIESOLE, Italy — They had it right, the Etruscans. They inhabited the aerie of Fiesole more than two millennia ago, enjoying cool breezes and golden Tuscan sun high above the treacherously flooding Arno. They spurned the miasmal humors of what would become Florence, thinking it inconceivable that anyone would want to inhabit the valley below.

That marshland, to be sure, now boasts some of the grandest treasures of the Renaissance. But in Florence during the high season — a time of heat, sweaty hubbub and madding crowds in a city that has now limited access to tour buses and organized groups — tourists may yearn for Florence without the frenzy.

Ecco: Fiesole. It can be a day trip, a hotel stay, or a way of life. While you're visiting, you might as well reconnect with the Etruscans, too.

On previous visits to Florence my wife and I had already worn out both Fodor and Frommer, and had obsessively check-marked the Star Sights in our "Eyewitness Travel Guide to Florence and Tuscany." This time we wanted to re-immerse ourselves in the cultural and culinary glories of Florence at a more relaxed pace, and we hoped that Fiesole would be the place to do it. That it was — but we immediately recognized that a stay in Fiesole is probably not for the first-time visitor to Florence. The half-hour bus migration up and down the hill could be viewed as an impediment to beating those long lines at the Accademia and the Uffizi. Families dragging young children from monument to monument will probably discover that offspring are hardly soothed by yet another trek.

That said, Fiesole seems a paradise on earth for young or not-so-young lovers, leisurely sojourners and unfettered empty-nesters such as ourselves. Fiesole is much more than a scenic view of a heart-stopping panorama of Florence. On our first morning we hiked up a steep path from our hotel to the Piazza Mino da Fiesole, 1,050 feet (300 meters) above sea level. We ambled up past the statue of the 1860 handshake-on-horseback between Giuseppe Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel II called "Meeting at Teano." Then we strolled to the Palazzo Comunale, the Town Hall at 26 Piazza Mino — with its wall of stemmae (stone coats of arms, dating back to 1520, of prior magistrates).

Roman Theater

The tourists' magnet is Fiesole's 3,000-seat Roman theater, built in the first century B.C. This unadorned basin of stone seats has been transformed into a working venue for the annual Estate Fiesolana arts festival, a June-to-August celebration of music, theater and film. Nearby, the Museo Archeologico is a gem of a collection housed in a building that is a copy of a quondam temple. There are Etruscan, Roman and Lombard treasures handsomely presented. Across the way at 1 Via Dupre is the Bandini Museum, with its collection of Della Robbia terra-cottas and 13th- to 15th-century paintings.

We were summoned by the cathedral chimes to the Romanesque Duomo of San Romolo. Dating back to 1028, the cathedral is known for a Della Robbia portrait of the saint, for the crypt containing his remains and for sculptures by Mino di Giovanni da Poppi, the Mino da Fiesole who gave his nickname to the town square.

Also reachable from Fiesole village is a network of walking trails clearly marked by the Italian Alpine Club. But the obligatory hike is the cardiovascular climb to the church and monastery of San Francesco, a friary since 1399. On the way, the multilevel terrace qualifies as a world-class "panoramiho," as Fiesolans would pronounce it (they drop their c's). It offers up all of Florence with such clarity and immediacy that visitors are drawn almost irresistibly to reach for the Duomo as if it were a Faberge egg.

We climbed farther up to the Franciscan monastery, site of the ancient fortress that was destroyed by the Florentines more than a half century before the Normans assaulted Saxon England. The significant Gothic church contains 15th-century paintings and has 14th-century walnut choir stalls. A door leads to the Franciscan fathers' eclectic museum of materials collected by missionaries. There is a room of curiosities from the Etruscan fort that preceded the convent; there are Roman coins, Egyptian heirlooms and Chinese objets.

Capricious Squall The monastery was a sanctuary for nuns and friars through the centuries and it is still a haven. For, as we explored the hill one sunny day, the azure bowl of sky suddenly yielded to one of those capriciously vicious Tuscan squalls of rain and hail. Six of us hurriedly sought refuge inside the church.

The Franciscan fathers welcomed this unexpected surfeit of pilgrims — most of them, like ourselves, not Catholics — for the celebration of a midday Mass. The thrilling voices of 15 Franciscan friars filled the cozy space and held off the summer hailstorm beyond the stone walls.

Heading down the hill after the rainstorm blew itself out in the valley of the Arno, we had a leisurely lunch at a cafe in Piazza Mino, which offers a sampling of trattorias and pizzerias as well.

In general, guidebooks portray Fiesole as a pleasant adjunct to the traditional Florentine visit. But Fiesolan chauvinists hardly endorse the notion that their community of 15,061 souls is a mere suburb of Florence. In fact, they would rather stay home, basking in the heritage and artistic patrimony of a hill town that was already a center of culture long before the upstart Romans finally made Florence into more than a settlement. They refer to Fiesole as "La Mama di Firenze," Florence's mother.

Indeed, Florentine and Fiesolan relations have never fully recovered since Florence destroyed the town in 1125. Some modern-day Fiesolans can be forgiven for preferring their own more ancient history and traditions. Beyond this, Giovanni Boccaccio further elevated the self-esteem of Fiesolans in that roistering classic, "The Decameron," which some scholars say took place in a villa in Fiesole, portrayed as a refuge from the 1348 plague.

CERTAINLY the town is still a place of refuge, particularly for those who decide to stay in one of its villas. Most storied of these is the Villa San Michele, once a 15th-century Franciscan monastery with a facade designed by Michelangelo. This Italian National Trust monument, surrounded by a designated forest preserve, has been transformed into a luxurious, other-worldly hotel, a favorite of business tycoons and celebrities ranging from Zubin Mehta to Brigitte Bardot.

Villa San Michele's 36 generously appointed rooms feature airily draped canopied beds, terra-cotta floors, sleek baths and carefully selected period furnishings. On our arrival at the hotel, we traversed deep carpets past 16th-century antiques to register in a gloriously chandeliered reception foyer that was once the principal Franciscan chapel. Beyond, a monastic warren of elegant public rooms (originally chapels but now shrines to afternoon tea) leads to the restaurant and its loggia.

There, the vista of the hilly green amphitheater of the Arno Valley could have been rendered by Piero della Francesca. The hotel's multiterraced grounds are a peaceful melange of formal gardens, gravel paths and rustic tile-roofed outbuildings; a stone stairway leads to the heated swimming pool on a grassy terrace with a startling view of the rooftops of the Arno Valley.

Villa San Michele, 4 Via Doccia, 50014 Fiesole, (39-55) 59-451, fax (39-55) 59-8734. Doubles, with breakfast and lunch or dinner, are $680 to $853.

Fiesole boasts another luxury hotel, the 28-room Villa Aurora, in the Piazza Mino. Its accommodations, restaurant, terrace and garden inhabit a former theater complex built in the 1860s. Nevertheless, Fiesole is hardly an exclusive province of the well-to-do: it has four middle-priced hotels, two modest hotels and assorted inexpensive room rentals.

ARTS GUIDE

BELGIUM

ANTWERP
Hessenhuis, tel: (3) 232-84-28, closed Mondays. To Nov. 3: "Floris & Oscar Jespers: The Modern Years." Features the works of the Jespers brothers until the end of the 1920s. Floris, the painter and Oscar, the sculptor, were seen by art critics as the forerunners of the Belgian avant-garde.
Middelheim Open Air Statuary Museum, tel: (3) 828-13-50. To Nov. 24: "Tony Cragg." An exhibition of works by the British sculptor (born 1949). Cragg bases his work on the relationship between people and their environment, and on objects, materials and images in that environment.

BRAZIL

SAO PAULO
Museu de Arte de Sao Paulo Assis Chateaubriand, tel: (11) 251-5644. To Nov. 17: "Pierre Soulages: Noir Lumiere." 50 works by the French artist spanning the years 1947 to 1996. Includes, among others, the black-and-white paintings of the 1960s and '70s, and the black paintings created since 1979.

BRITAIN

LONDON
National Gallery, tel: (171) 747-2885, open daily. To Jan. 19: "Making & Meaning: Rubens's Landscapes." While Rubens had a successful career as a painter of religious, mythological and classical subjects, his landscapes were painted for his own pleasure and express his love of his native country. Approximately 40 landscape paintings and all his landscape drawings are exhibited.
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (171) 434-56-15, open daily. To Jan. 1: "Alberto Giacometti (1901-1966)." Features 200 sculptures, paintings and drawings and includes several rarely seen sculptures from the Swiss artist's Surrealist period as well as a number of previously unrecorded works.

FRANCE

PARIS
Centre National de la Photographie, tel: (1) 53-76-12-32, closed Tuesdays. To Oct. 21: "Umbo." The German photographer (1902-1980) was influenced by the years he spent at the Bauhaus and his photoreportages combine reality and fantasm.
Grand Palais, tel: (1) 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 20: "Picasso et le Portrait." Few 20th-century artists have consistently created portraits throughout their artistic career. Picasso did, using these persons close or dear to him as models. Among the 150 paintings, drawings and engravings of parents, wives and companions, children and friends, is an important selection of self-portraits.
Louvre, tel: (1) 40-20-51-51, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 13: "La Grille et la Dent: Barye, Sculpteur Animalier (1795-1875)." More than 50 bronze sculptures of wild animals as well as drawings and watercolors by the French Romantic artist.
Musee d'Orsay, tel: (1) 40-49-48-14, closed Mondays. To Jan. 5: "De l'Impressionisme a l'Art Nouveau." A selection of works acquired by the museum since 1990 and showing all aspects of artistic creation in France, Europe and the United States: paintings, pastels and drawings, furniture, architectural projects and photographs. Well represented are the Nabis, the Pre-Raphaelites as well as the Jugendstil and other Secessionist movements from the European capitals.

Umbo's works can be seen in Paris through Monday.

GERMANY

STUTTGART
Staatsgalerie Stuttgart, tel: (711) 212 - 4074, closed Mondays. To Jan. 5: "Felix Thiollier: Alltag, Landschaft, und Architektur Frankreichs in Photographien." An overview of the French photographer's work. A rarely-recognized pioneer of French photography, Thiollier (1842-1914) focused mainly on landscapes and architecture.

ISRAEL

JERUSALEM
Israel Museum, tel: (2) 708-811, open daily. To Dec. 15: "Gauguin and the School of Pont-Aven." 120 works by the artists who gathered around Gauguin at the end of the 19th century in a small Brittany town. The artists worked in watercolor and oil, explored printmaking techniques, and painted walls, furniture and fans.

ITALY

RIVOLI
Castello di Rivoli, tel: 011-958-15-47, closed Mondays. To Jan. 19: "Collaborations Warhol — Basquiat — Clemente." Between 1984 and 1985, the three artists produced works jointly. Despite the fact that each artist superimposed his own marks over those of the others, the characteristic language of each one is clearly visible.

JAPAN

TOKYO
Hara Museum, tel: (3) 3445-0651, closed Mondays. To Dec. 25: "Aiko Miyawaki: Paintings 1959-1964." While Aiko Miyawaki is known for her wire sculptures, this exhibition focuses on her earlier pictorial work, in which she experiments with monochromes.
Idemitsu Museum of Arts, tel: (3) 32-13-94-02, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Dec. 15: "The Path to Enlightenment." The development of Buddhist art during its first 1,000 years.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM
Rijksmuseum, tel: (20) 673-2121, open daily. Continuing/ To Jan. 12: "Jan Steen: Schilder en Verteller." Works by the Dutch Golden Age painter.

LEIDEN
De Lakenhal, tel: (31) 71-51-65-360, closed Mondays. To Jan. 13: "Jan Van Goyen: Dutch Landscapes of the Golden Age." More than 50 paintings and 30 drawings focus on the landscape artist. On his expeditions through Holland and Flanders, Van Goyen recorded the landscape in hundreds of sketches and later, in his studio, created the paintings.

SPAIN

MADRID
Fundacion Juan March, tel: (1) 435-42-40, open daily. To Feb. 23: "Toulouse-Lautrec." More than 50 works by the French painter (1864-1901). A chronicler of the Belle Epoque, Toulouse-Lautrec is best remembered for his depictions of the people in Parisian cafes, theaters and brothels.

SWITZERLAND

LUGANO
Museo Cantonale d'Arte, tel: (91) 22-93-56, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Nov. 17: "Odilon Redon: La Natura dell'Invisibile." The 140 works on display, created between 1860 and 1915, document how the French Symbolist painter progressively approached the realm of the invisible.

UNITED STATES

MALIBU
J. Paul Getty Museum, tel: (310) 458-20-03, closed Mondays. To Jan. 5: "Julia Margaret Cameron: The Creative Process." Studies of personalities of the time by Cameron, a well-known woman photographer of the Victorian era.

NEW YORK
Guggenheim Museum SoHo, tel: (212) 423-3840, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Jan. 5: "Max Beckmann in Exile." Examines the German Expressionist's works that relate to his struggles as an expatriate in The Netherlands and the United States from 1937 to 1950. Features 24 works, including several triptychs.
The Jewish Museum, tel: (212) 423-3200, closed Fridays and Saturdays. Continuing/To Dec. 1: "The Illegal Camera: Photography in The Netherlands during the German Occupation, 1940-1945."

WASHINGTON
The Corcoran Gallery of Art, tel: (202) 639-1700, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 5: "Faberge and Finland: Exquisite Objects." Focuses on the achievement of the Finnish jewelers, goldsmiths and designers of the House of Faberge with more than 75 objects that include the first Imperial Easter egg, as well as clocks, cigarette cases, picture frames, jewelry, desk sets and boxes.
Hirshhorn Museum, tel: (202) 357-2700, open daily. To Jan. 12: "Richard Lindner: Paintings and Watercolors, 1948-1977." The exhibition introduces the bold, iconic figures of the German-born American artist: corset-clad women, child prodigies, archetypes from New York's underworld and caricatures. The exhibition will travel to Munich.

CLOSING SOON

Oct. 19: "Headlines, Deadlines, Bylines: The New York Times Morgue, 1896-1996." **The New York Public Library, New York.**
Oct. 20: "Edvard Munch: The Soul of Work." **Arbejdermuseet, Copenhagen.**
Oct. 20: "Olmec Art of Ancient Mexico." **National Gallery of Art, Washington.**
Oct. 20: "Lovis Corinth: Retrospektive." **Altes Museum, Berlin.**
Oct. 20: "Velasquez in Seville." **National Gallery of Scotland, Edinburgh.**
Oct. 20: "Richard Gerstl: Die Landschaften." **Rupertinum, Salzburg.**
Oct. 20: "Arménie entre Orient et Occident: 3 000 Ans de Civilisation." **Bibliotheque Nationale de France, Paris.**
Oct. 20: "Armand Guillaumin, 1841-1927: Un Maitre de l'Impressionisme Francais." **Fondation de l'Hermitage, Lausanne.**

MOVIE GUIDE

Wings of Courage

Directed by Jean-Jacques Annaud. U.S.

Try to forget that the plot is flatter than a pancake and that this movie about pioneering French pilots of the '30s was made in English. If you watch Henri Guillaumet's disastrous flight over the Andes, there's the thrill of being virtually transported. In 3-D adventure land, when the plane takes off, you zoom with it and crash with it; when Guillaumet looses his footing and goes, bumpety-bump, down the mountain, you cringe all the way. The whole thing takes only 40 (very expensive) minutes. Imax uses 70mm 15 perforation film with frames 10 times larger than the regular 35mm; four hefty cameras were used. In short, the Sony Imax venture was the kind of challenge that Annaud, a pioneering director, relishes. He tried his hand at all the possibilities — interiors as well as the chilly outdoors. Trouble is, with Tom Hulce playing the mighty Saint-Exupery like Mozart in a trench-coat, and Val Kilmer as lofty Jean Mermoz, where do you go from there? Well, Craig Sheffer, wearing one expression and several layers of Harris tweeds as Guillaumet, the man who survived the Andes and endured what no beast could have endured, is at his best going bumpety-bump.

(Joan Dupont, IHT)

The Chamber

Directed by James Foley. U.S.

A John Grisham movie is proving as consistently dependable as a Grisham novel. That's because, in both cases, we experience the same successful formula over and over again. "The Chamber," the latest in this apparently unending series of screen adaptations, delivers the entertaining goods without fuss or frills. Chris O'Donnell as the lawyer pulls in the young audiences, with his tight-lipped determination to win clemency for a death-row criminal. As the client, Gene Hackman, who has made a second career out of playing villains, produces yet another likable cur. Things get rolling, as they often do, with a horrible tragedy. In Indianola, Mississippi, in 1967, a civil-rights lawyer is maimed and his twin sons are killed in a bomb blast. A white supremacist called Sam Cayhall (Hackman) is captured, jailed and tried. After two hung juries, ambitious district attorney David McCallister (David Marshall Grant) takes the case to trial a third time, secures a death penalty and uses the publicity to get himself elected governor. Flash forward to the present. Now the oldest inmate awaiting execution in the country, Cayhall readies himself for death in 28 days. Enter an inexperienced attorney, Adam Hall (O'Donnell), who believes he can prove Cayhall's innocence, and who happens to be Cayhall's grandson. Hall (whose father changed his name to duck the family shame, then later committed suicide) wants to reverse a family tradition of bigotry. For Hall, his grandfather's pardon would be a moral act of closure. At first, Cayhall has no time for a grandson who uses expressions like "African American." But the young man's persistence gradually wins him over. Hall makes energetic attempts to appeal the death-penalty decision, with the help of Nora Stark (Lela Rochon), an aide to Governor McCallister. His investigations also bring him closer to his Aunt Lee (Faye Dunaway), whose recollections reveal many skeletons in the family closet. He also uncovers what may be a secret brotherhood of bigots who have been pulling strings in Mississippi for years. But the real engaging stuff in "The Chamber" occurs between the curmudgeonly bigot and the wet-behind-the-ears liberal. Hackman has a field day playing the most endearing hatemonger who ever packed a pipe bomb. "I feel like those white guys that always lose to the Harlem Globetrotters," he says, referring to his perceived lot in life.

(Desson Howe, WP)

Gene Hackman as the death row denizen and Chris O'Donnell as the grandson in "The Chamber."

Mandela

Directed by Jo Menell and Angus Gibson. South Africa.

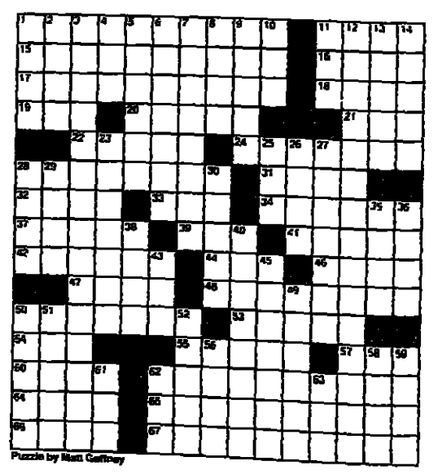
If ever a world leader seemed born to take up the cause that would define his life, it was Nelson Mandela, the South African leader whose story is chronicled in this admiring biographical film. As one after another various colleagues, family members and friends remember him, Mandela, who is descended from royal blood, always had singular leadership qualities and a pronounced kingly aura. Those who think of Mandela as a trim, gray-haired orator with crinkly eyes, and the manner of a strict but loving grandfather are familiar only with the 1990s television icon who is now 78. In younger days, Mandela was a much more commanding corporeal presence. Burly and mustached, he had trained as a boxer, and his verbal power was matched by a charismatic physical heft. "Mandela" is an officially sanctioned biography whose subject was interviewed extensively. The movie has the advantages and disadvantages of "official" stories. There is nothing intimate here, and the movie has the feel of a formal portrait.

(Stephen Holden, NYT)

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Seven-time Wimbledon champ
11 Dam up
15 "Greetings!"
16 Off
17 "The Breakfast Club" actress
18 Emperor in a Mozart opera
19 Microscopic
20 Evening, in Avila
21 Beat by a tiny bit
22 Spot
24 Greenness
28 Kurosawa characters
31 Foe of 26-Down
32 Writer Waugh
33 Capt.'s heading
34 Mild oath
37 Dating term
39 Word in many cathedral names
41 Andean city
42 Rathskeller items
44 "Huh-uh"
46 Over
47 Fascinated by
48 Derisive ones
50 Court stat
53 Thoroughly enjoyed
54 "Macarena" singers Los —— Rio
58 Bracing
57 Bar work
60 Term terminator
62 Run up to the Hill?
64 World's seventh-longest river
65 "Cimarron" co-star, 1931
66 Christian Science founder
67 It's on a roll

DOWN
1 "Heartbreak House" playwright
2 Conference lead-in
3 Part of Canada's Arctic Archipelago
4 The birds and the bees do it
5 Promote
6 Penelope, for one
7 Deli supply
8 Oliver of "Oliver!"
9 "As You Like It" forest
10 Whimsically strange
11 Remained idle
12 Piper PA-31P Navajo, e.g.
13 Weird Al Yankovic parody
14 Shortsighted person
23 Contemporary of Leoncavallo
25 Relief
26 Foe of 31-Across
27 Republic formerly called New Hebrides
28 Body cavities
29 Got down
30 Trumpeters, e.g.
35 Road to Rome
36 Lugs
38 Red army members?
40 "Hey Jude" chorus
43 Sir Toby Belch, e.g.
45 Quite the dish or hunk
49 Hairlines do it
50 Rochester's ward
51 Part of a sch. health class
52 Unit of cordwood
56 Kind of column
59 Terracycline target
59 Herbicide target
61 New Jersey's Cape ——
62 Nickname in the family
63 Toys ——



Puzzle by Matt Gaffney

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shorts.

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 17

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LEISURE

When Hollywood Is Hollyweird

West Hollywood: Knott's; Ron Menasse for The New York Times

Flamboyant Carnaval costumes (top); Scary Farm; masks abound.

By David J. Skal

LOS ANGELES — While Southern California is better known for sunshine than shadows, each October Hollywood goes Hollyweird, joining the rest of the country to celebrate Halloween, the latest megaholiday. Evidence of the multibillion-dollar Halloween industry — growing like some mutating organism from a 1950s science fiction film — is everywhere: a drive through neighborhoods in late October will provide glimpses of homes and yards ghoulishly decked out with the kind of elaborate lighted displays once reserved for Christmas.

For the 24th consecutive year, Knott's Berry Farm in Buena Park will be host to Knott's Scary Farm's Halloween Haunt. Through Nov. 2, the park's regular attractions are embellished with macabre special effects, pumped-in fog, music and monsters. Ten walk-through attractions and mazes are planned, and seven live shows will run continuously throughout the evening. More than 1,000 costumed performers will provide the screams; visitors, however, are not permitted to wear masks and costumes. Given the general grisliness, the Halloween Haunt is not recommended for small children.

Less frightening is Mickey's Halloween Treat, a family-oriented event inaugurated last year at Disneyland. For five evenings, Main Street will feature giant carved pumpkins and hayrides, and "live" goblins will supplement the robots at the Haunted Mansion. Other familiar attractions will receive atmospheric makeovers: Frontierland, for instance, becomes a ghost town, and the Sleeping Beauty Castle will be covered with creeping vines. Costumes are encouraged for children and parents, but no masks are allowed, and the park will provide trick-or-treat bags (no other bags permitted).

Chamber of Chills

Universal Studios Hollywood is operating the Chamber of Chills on Universal Citywalk nightly through Halloween. The attraction, a Hollywood version of a haunted house features Universal monster characters as well as newer, more icky creepers like chainsaw-wielding maniacs. Parents take note: a gentler version of the experience, the Children's Chamber of Chills, with clowns and non-horrific effects, is open on Friday, Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

A quieter display of classic movie monsters is featured at the Movieland Wax Museum, 7711 Beach Boulevard in Buena Park. Unlike many waxworks, this one is notable for its often uncanny likenesses. The Chamber of Horrors contains Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein," Bela Lugosi in "Dracula," Vincent Price in "House of Wax," the Creature from the Black Lagoon and a memorable tableau of Linda Blair in "The Exorcist."

This museum should not be confused with the similarly named Hollywood Wax Museum, at 6767 Hollywood Boulevard, where many exhibits would benefit from dimmer lighting. Nonetheless, horror enthusiasts may warm to a surprisingly accurate re-creation of Boris Karloff in his makeup for "Bride of Frankenstein" and Pinhead from the "Hellraiser" films, among others.

Carnaval Procession By far, the biggest participatory celebration — almost everybody wears a costume — is the City of West Hollywood Halloween Carnaval the evening of Oct. 31. Beth Sazama, the city's recreation specialist who is coordinating the event, anticipates as many as 100,000 revelers. The palm trees that line the median strip will share space with vendor booths and musicians, and in lieu of a traditional parade, a stage will be built at the corner of Westbourne Drive and Santa Monica for a nonstop procession of fanciful costumes, many showcasing the polished handiwork of movie professionals.

Halloween has mutated into a multi-billion-dollar industry.

Coordinated by the city since 1992, the Carnaval participants amply represent West Hollywood's sizable gay population. The management of the San Vicente Inn-Resort, 845 San Vicente Boulevard, which caters to a mostly male clientele, says that West Hollywood's Halloween celebration has become a destination event for many gay travelers, who book rooms months in advance. The Ramada Inn West Hollywood, which attracts gays and straights, is in the middle of the festivities at 8585 Santa Monica Boulevard; it, too, is booked far in advance.

Rooms in West Hollywood aren't the only things that need to be reserved for Halloween. Nigel P. Dare, manager of the West Hollywood makeup store Image Exclusives, 8020 Melrose Avenue, said that his customers make their Halloween appointments four to six weeks in advance. Requests for gender-bending Halloween makeovers (makeup and wigs) far exceed those for ghouls and goblins, Dare said: Mardi Gras-style feathers and drag are the order of the evening. A holiday makeover at Image Exclusives can range from $25 to $250, depending on complexity — higher if custom-fit foam-rubber prostheses are ordered.

While seasonal Halloween stores spring up like mushrooms in shopping malls each October, Hollywood Toys and Costumes, 6600 Hollywood Boulevard, is a year-round source for masks, costumes, wigs, makeup and props ranging from the whimsical to the macabre. The owner, Payman Shaffa, reports that the store draws loyal customers from a 100-mile radius, with sales split fairly evenly between classic creeps like Dracula and Frankenstein's monster and more recent horrors like Freddy Krueger of the "Nightmare on Elm Street" films and Jason from the "Friday the 13th" series. This year Shaffa expects a considerable revival of interest in "Star Wars" costumes owing to the 20th anniversary release of George Lucas's 1977 epic.

A somewhat smaller but nonetheless extremely well-stocked resource for makeup, wigs and other Halloween supplies in the San Fernando Valley is Cinema Secrets, 4400 Riverside Drive, Burbank.

Halloween gift-giving has not yet reached the level of Christmas or Valentine's Day, but the trend is nonetheless discernible and nowhere more in evidence than at Burbank's Dark Delicacies, 3725 West Magnolia Boulevard. In addition to a wide selection of new and out-of-print books on all things macabre, the store offers an ever-changing selection of gifts, collectibles and clothing. Handmade teddy bears dressed as Frankenstein's monster and Dracula sell for $100; queen-sized quilts with cobweb and skeleton motifs are $400. Masks cast from the actual faces of Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi, Vincent Price and Peter Lorre are $150. According to Sue Howison, who opened Dark Delicacies with her husband, Del, in 1994, the best-selling items are anything having to do with vampires — from inexpensive Dracula trinkets to sterling-silver bat necklaces with sapphire or ruby eyes ($295).

Ron Menasse for The New York Times

Some accessories for Halloween parties: from top, vampire repellent ($100); the ultimate in fingernails, and a silver bat necklace ($295).

THE Goblin Market, 7162 Melrose Avenue, specializes in the audiovisual aspects of horror, fantasy and science fiction. The owner, Donnie Gillespie, says the original soundtrack from John Carpenter's "Halloween" is his best-selling party CD around the holiday, with Tod Browning's "Freaks" and Mario Bava's "Black Sunday" the lead contenders among movie videotapes. Tapes and laser disks are sold, too.

Just a few doors down the block is Necromance, 7220 Melrose Avenue, where a display card notes, "Human remains are obtained legally through a medical school now out of business." Death-related artifacts, however, keep Necromance's business alive. Skulls for sale range from that of a green tree frog (so small that it comes in a clear plastic magnifying box; $10) to a coyote's ($24) to a human's ($500). If real memento mori are not your thing, Necromance also offers a wide range of antique surgical instruments: rib spreaders, bone saws, artery forceps and the like.

The ominous address of 6666 Hollywood Boulevard is the home of Hellhouse of Hollywood, a recently opened horror boutique-cum-museum that charges first-time browsers an obnoxious $1 "membership fee," aggressively demanded at the door by female staff members in gothic garb. Visitors can decide for themselves whether the price justifies a peek at Hellhouse's curious admixture of Hollywood history, occult paraphernalia and sadomasochistic appliances. On a recent visit, displays included latex body-part props; in terms of merchandise, the selection of out-of-print books on horror films was actually quite good. A separate-admission, wax-museum-style Hollywood Walk of Flame in the rear of the store is scheduled to be ready for Halloween.

David J. Skal, the author of "V Is for Vampire: The A-to-Z Guide to Everything Undead," wrote this for The New York Times.

BOOKS

BOUND FEET AND WESTERN DRESS.

By Pang-Mei Natasha Chang. Illustrated. 215 pages. $22.95. Doubleday.

Reviewed by Richard Bernstein

THIS memoir by a second-generation Chinese-American, centering on the remarkable life of a great-aunt born in Shanghai in 1900, is a touching, bittersweet evocation of China when the old world was disappearing and being replaced by confusion and chaos.

But Pang-Mei Natasha Chang's fruitful effort in "Bound Feet and Western Dress" to reattach herself to her own heritage has historical as well as personal meaning.

Chang's great-aunt, Chang Yu-i, not only lived through China's 20th-century transition from fading Confucian empire to rising Communist giant. She was also a member of the small world of patriotic bohemians who had their moment on the Chinese cultural stage in the first three decades of this century. "Bound Feet and Western Dress" evokes that little-known part of China's history when, as we might put it now, the personal was intensely political — at is, when the way people led their private lives was in itself a declaration of war on the Old Society. Chang herself grew up in a successful academic family in Connecticut, where, exposed to racist taunts by her schoolmates, she felt "torn between two cultures," longing "for a country I could call my own."

These introductory pages of her story are her least fresh and vigorous; her adolescent strivings, while touching, are described with a few too many stock phrases to be original. But as soon as she introduces us to her very noteworthy great-aunt, her story becomes truly wonderful, a bright and welcome addition to the rich family-memoir genre.

Chang Yu-i, who died in New York City in 1989 at the age of 88, led a life far stranger to us now than Pang-Mei Natasha Chang's, so strange, in fact, so culturally remote, that it seems incredible the two women could ever have known each other. Chang Yu-i grew up in the waning days of what might be called strong Confucianism, according to which, as she put it, "a woman is nothing" except a necessary biological accompaniment to the male, and a kind of servant in her husband's family. Yu-i barely escaped having her feet bound, as was still the widespread custom in China at the turn of this century.

She was married off in the arranged way to the young Hsu Chih-mo, the only son of a wealthy and extremely traditional family from a village called Xiashi, not far from Shanghai. The young couple met each other only as they stood together at the marriage ceremony.

"I wanted him to smile as he saw me for the first time," Yu-i says, remembering that day long ago when her headdress and veil were so heavy she could barely lift her face. "But his gaze remained sober."

It is Hsu Chih-mo's appearance in the story that connects it to larger themes of Chinese cultural history. Hsu was one of China's most famous poets, an intense, rebellious and romantic figure who introduced Western meter and rhyme to China.

He was a member of the circle around Liang Qichao, China's most famous progressive intellectual. Hsu has a walk-on role in another recent book, "Liang and Lin," by Wilma Fairbank, telling the story of Liang's son, Liang Sicheng, and his wife, Lin Huiyin, who together roamed throughout China, exploring its architectural history.

In "Bound Feet and Western Dress," Hsu, a very close friend of Lin's, becomes a central character in Chang's story, which tells the darker side of life in China's avant-garde. There, as her great-aunt tells it, the urge toward liberation and private meaning left casualties in its wake.

This all becomes poignantly clear when Hsu and Chang Yu-i were living together Cambridge, England, where Hsu was a student. One night he brought a woman home for dinner. She was an odd combination, a creation possible only at that moment of Chinese cultural confusion.

Her bound feet were thrust into embroidered Chinese slippers, but she wore a navy woolen jacket, a skirt, lipstick and stockings.

"She seems fine," Yu-i said to her cold and distant husband, "but bound feet and Western dress do not go together."

Hsu suddenly screamed: "I know that. That's why I want a divorce."

Too modern for China with her big feet and her yearnings for an education, Chang Yu-i nonetheless was too conventional for her husband — she had symbolically bound feet.

Hsu, a rather abstract idealist of extremely egotistical passions, simply vanished without a word, leaving Yu-i, who was pregnant with their second child and unschooled in any foreign language, to fend for herself in Europe.

Chang alternates this story, which she tells in her great-aunt's voice, with her own tale, far less tragic but strangely parallel in its confusion over cultural identity.

Yu-i coped heroically in Europe for several years, learning some French and a lot of German before returning to China a far more modern and commanding woman than she was when she left. Pang-Mei goes to Harvard, then to law school, and she eventually marries outside her heritage, as she puts it.

Yu-i, who directed the Shanghai Women's Savings Bank before eventually emigrating after the Communist takeover, took care of her family as well as her in-laws, becoming in this admittedly one-sided account of her by her grand-niece not just a stronger person than her artistic, wayward spouse but also a happier one.

There is much more than this in Chang's fascinating book, whose glimpses into the last days of Old China are mesmerizing. Chang, after her opening pages, settles into her narrative, telling the story with unassuming delicacy, even as her great-aunt frankly discloses some of the details of private life nearly a century ago that are rarely disclosed in Chinese self-description.

Chang, in striving to subdue her own adolescent embarrassment at being different, trying to understand her past, has helped us all to recover a rare, precious, painful moment in the great panoply of human predicaments.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BARBARA Srenco, who died recently, managed a neat defense as West in the Eastern Regional Championships back in 1948, in the diagramed deal. Her partner and about-to-be husband was Jerry Brier.

Most modern players would open the South hand with one no-trump, or, failing that, leap to three no-trump on the third round after a strength-showing reverse by North. The opening lead was a spade, and South won the nine with the queen. The jack would have been an error, giving away significant information.

South led the diamond king, and Srenco dropped the queen. This could have been disastrous if her partner had held a doubleton jack, but that seemed unlikely. As it was, South continued diamonds, East gained the lead with the jack, and a spade return doomed the contract.

Notice what would have happened if West had routinely played low under the diamond king. South would then have been able to lose a trick to the queen whether or not that card was played on the next trick. Now, West would have had to guess whether to lead a second spade, shift to a heart or shift to a club.

Looking at all four hands, it is easy to see that a club would have been right, but a spade or a heart could have been essential in a different layout. By the imaginative play of dropping the diamond queen, Srenco averted a difficult problem.

NORTH
♠ 4 3 2
♡ A J 10 7
♢ A 10 6 4 3
♣ 3

WEST (D)
♠ K 6 7 5
♡ 5 4
♢ Q 9 5
♣ K 10 5

EAST
♠ 10 9
♡ K 6 3 2
♢ J 7 3
♣ A 9 6 4

SOUTH
♠ A Q J
♡ Q 9 8
♢ K 8
♣ Q J 8 7 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♣
Pass	1 ♢	Pass	1 N.T.
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	2 N.T.
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade six.

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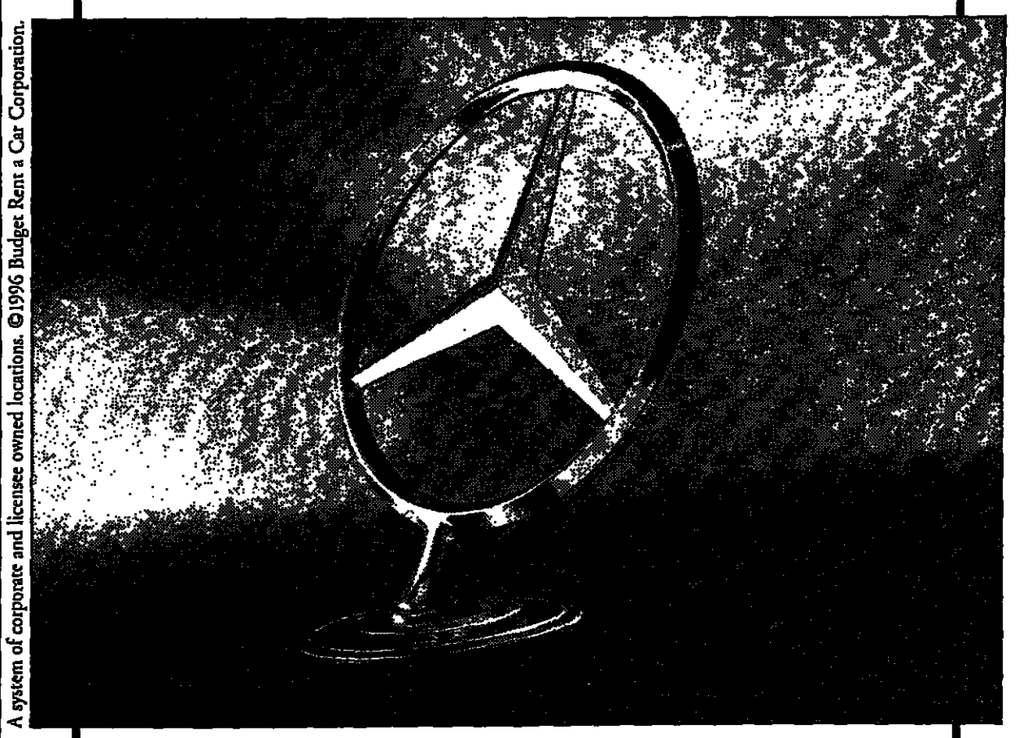

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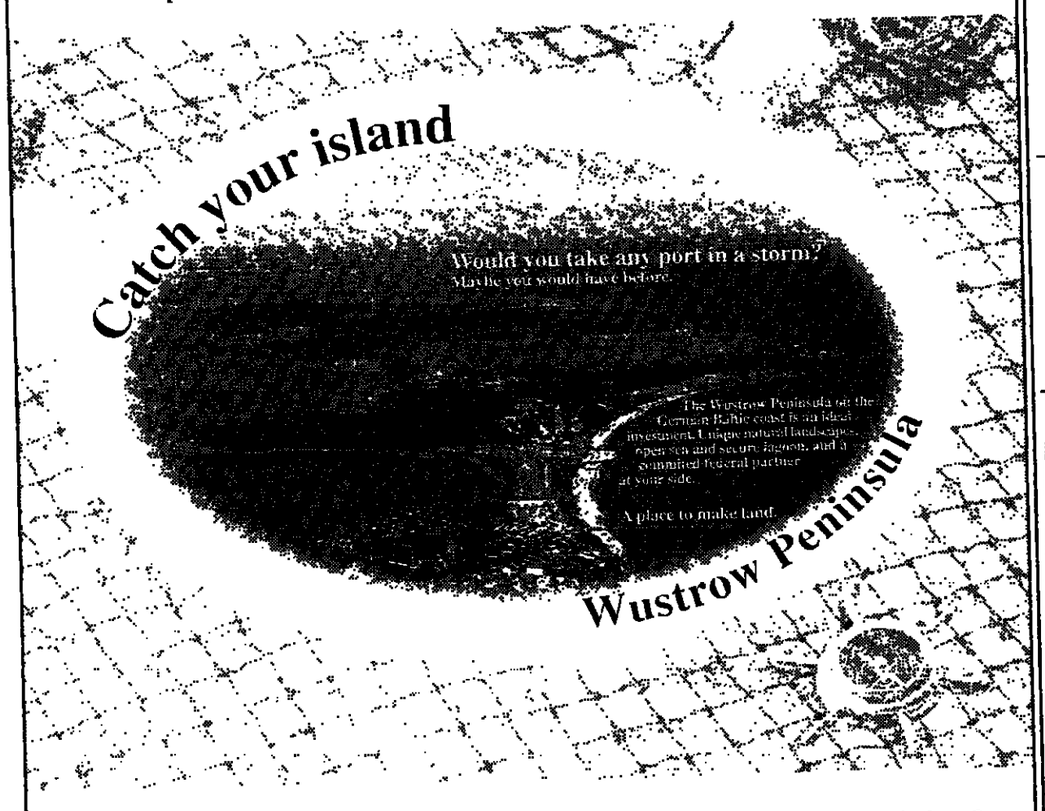

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Deutsche Telekom's $10 Billion Vision: A Nation of Shareholders

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Isabelle Klinger has never bought stocks. She views them the same way the vast majority of Germans do: with distrust.

But for the past few months, she has been bombarded with sales pitches — on television, on billboards, at her bank, in brochures that come with her telephone bill. They are all aimed at one goal: persuading her to buy stock in Germany's phone company, Deutsche Telekom AG.

"It would be so foolish to pass up something like this," Manfred Krug, a folksy German television star, says in advertisements blanketing the airwaves. On billboards and in glossy magazine ads, young executives tell why they are buying shares.

But Ms. Klinger, a graduate student in her late 20s, is not convinced. "The ads are too annoying, and they don't give enough information," she said last week. "One cannot make a judgment because one knows so little."

Until recently, most Germans regarded such resistance to risk as a pillar of their country's economic strength. Rather than buy stocks, the majority of Germans seem to crave the security of bank deposits and insurance policies — and they are proud of it.

But now, a powerful alliance of political and business leaders has concluded that such virtue is in fact a dangerous national problem, depriving German financial markets of capital they will need to keep pace with Wall Street and the City of London and making Germans too reliant on state retirement benefits that the government can no longer afford.

What Germany needs, these leaders say, is an *Aktienkultur*, or stock culture, that will direct workers' savings into American-style pension funds, which in turn will feed the financial markets. They view Deutsche Telekom's huge stock offering, intended to raise as much as $10 billion, as the key to creating a nation of shareholders.

"It's do or die," said Ralf Conen, German equity analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc.

"If this doesn't fly, the equity culture is not going to emerge, and if the equity culture doesn't emerge, you won't be able to sell the Anglo-American-style pension funds, and then you're really sunk."

The government has spared no effort to make its flagship sale of Deutsche Telekom stock a hit with individuals. The company, a state monopoly, has spent about $150 million on advertising and millions more on a nationwide telephone hot line for potential share buyers to register their interest.

It gave preference to those individual investors over institutions by allowing them to reserve as many as 300 shares each by last Friday. About 2.5 million people had expressed interest by that deadline.

The government also pressed the issue's 80 underwriters, led by Goldman, Sachs & Co., Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG, to provide sweeteners to individuals such as discounts for those who signed up early and bonus shares for those who held the stock for three years.

With government prodding, moreover, Germany's biggest banks have offered a sweetener of their own: special savings accounts for buying stock that yield 3 percent interest, rather than the normal 2 percent.

As a result of all these efforts, the Deutsche Telekom offering is on the way to fulfilling the government's hope that German individuals and institutions will buy 50 percent of the shares: Demand is so strong that half the shares may be bought by individual Germans.

"People in government complained a lot about the absence of an Aktienkultur, and they blamed the banks at least in part for that," a bank executive said. "They made it clear we should do our part here as well."

If the offering is a success, officials and executives say, it will pave the way for others. At least 22 German companies are planning to raise capital through initial stock offerings, and many others, particularly smaller and more entrepreneurial companies, would like to do so as well.

The government has other reasons for

See INVEST, Page 20

AT&T Profit Falls 11% As Rivals Make Gains

Sluggish Long-Distance Volume Hits Results

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — AT&T Corp. said Thursday its third-quarter earnings fell 11 percent as the company lost long-distance business to rivals and its financial-services unit posted a loss.

Profit from continuing operations fell to $1.36 billion from $1.53 billion a year earlier. AT&T shares, which plummeted when the company warned Sept. 24 that its profit could be 10 percent below expectations, fell 12.5 cents to $39.75. Revenue from continuing operations rose to $13.23 billion from $12.92 billion.

AT&T is in the midst of a sweeping restructuring engineered by its chief executive officer, Robert Allen, that will split the company in three parts. Mr. Allen is under growing pressure to show shareholders the benefits of the split and to name a successor to Alex Mandl, the company's former president who left in August to join a small wireless-communications company.

The new AT&T will include the wireless, credit-card and long-distance operations. The company plans to spin off NCR Corp., its struggling computer division, by the end of the year. It also recently completed the spin-off of Lucent Technologies Inc., its telecommunications-equipment arm.

The earnings report, meanwhile, showed that AT&T's long-distance rivals continued to beat it at its own game. The number of calls on AT&T's network rose just 5 percent, a quarter of the growth at Sprint Corp. Analysts said a new flat-rate calling plan designed to lure back customers may not be enough.

"The results reflect weak volume growth and continued pressure in the long-distance business," said Frank Governali, an analyst at CS First Boston.

AT&T's financial-services business continued to struggle, primarily from increased competition in the consumer credit-card market. The unit had an operating loss for the quarter of $35 million, compared with an operating profit of $47 million a year earlier.

NCR had operating profit of $29 million, reversing an operating loss of $196 million a year earlier.

"Downsizing and the elimination of the very unprofitable PC business, which was the major drain, is helping operations," Robert Wilkes, an analyst at Brown Brothers Harriman, said.

Revenue at NCR fell about 18 percent, to $1.66 billion, because the company decided to stop selling personal computers through volume retailers.

Pearson Names Scardino As New Chief Executive

American Turned Around The Economist

Agence France-Presse

Marjorie Scardino, who has been named chief executive of Pearson.

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Pearson PLC on Thursday named Marjorie Scardino as chief executive, putting the American who now heads The Economist Group in charge of such trophy properties as the Financial Times, Penguin Books and Madame Tussauds.

Ms. Scardino, who will replace Frank Barlow when he retires at the end of the year, has been chief executive of The Economist Group since 1992. Profit there has raced ahead 130 percent since she took over after being stuck near £12 million ($19 million) a year for most of the 1980s.

"She is very profit-oriented," said Michael Blakenham, chairman of Pearson. He described the former lawyer as "extremely determined and tough."

When she takes over at Pearson, Ms. Scardino will be the only woman to head any of Britain's 100 biggest publicly traded companies.

Analysts and shareholders were taken by surprise by the appointment of someone they considered a relatively unknown insider bound to simply hold the company to its current course. Pearson's shares closed in London at 678 pence, down 14.

"I have never heard of her before," said Alastair Smellie, an analyst at ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.

Analysts said the biggest surprise was that Pearson had not chosen someone more well-known or a management heavyweight to whip the company's strategy and holdings into a more coherent shape.

But Ms. Scardino said change was high on her agenda and that she had canvassed every Pearson director on the issue of openness to new directions before agreeing to take the position.

"I know remarkably little about Pearson," she said.

"I wanted to know that the board was willing to consider anything, that any prejudices they had on strategy were not unmovable."

At The Economist, Ms. Scardino has pushed hard to shift the organization beyond its traditional base. Most notable in that drive was last year's $100 million acquisition of the Journal of Commerce, an American newspaper with a circulation of only 20,000 but an

See PEARSON, Page 20

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

The World Turns Against Corruption

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Until recently, anyone suggesting that a serious campaign could be mounted against international bribery and corruption would have been dismissed as hopelessly naive. Even the word "corruption" hardly figured in the language of economic diplomacy for fear of offending some developing countries.

The bribers were just as sensitive as the bribed. Most industrial countries, with the notable exception of the United States, shied away from tackling the issue so as to leave their corporations free to grease palms to win foreign contracts.

Suddenly the climate is changing. At the annual International Monetary Fund-World Bank meeting here this month, the leaders of the two institutions finally fingered corruption as one of the world's major economic and political challenges.

"Four years ago, corruption was nowhere on the international agenda," says Frank Vogl, vice chairman of Transparency International, an anti-corruption pressure group. "Now it is almost as much in vogue as the environment was 10 years ago."

Largely at U.S. instigation, leading industrial countries belonging to the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have agreed to crack down on corporate bribery of foreign officials.

In the Western Hemisphere, the Organization of American States has negotiated a pioneering anti-corruption convention. But the growing awareness of corruption, and resentment at its consequences, is virtually universal.

Two major world political developments — the spread of democratic governments and the collapse of communism — are exposing past corruption and in some cases, such as Russia's, leading to an explosion of virulent new strains of the disease.

Russia does not yet have the institutions to contain the threat. But in many developing countries, a new generation of anti-corruption politicians is seeking and winning office. Severe and unprecedented action is being taken against even the most prominent offenders, including former presidents in Brazil and South Korea.

There is a growing realization that, apart from the political and social damage it causes, corruption holds back a country's economic development. At issue is not so much the small offering that may accompany a driver's license handed to a Third World traffic policeman but billions of dollars in "commissions" on international contracts for government procurements.

Those payments can distort an entire economy by rewarding inefficiency, eliminating competition and diverting resources to sectors that do not produce anything, such as the police and armed forces, or to foreign bank accounts. The World Bank recently estimated that corrupt African leaders had stashed away several billion dollars in European banks.

That in turn hurts prospects of further aid from industrial countries, where populations increasingly suspect that their funds are misused.

But corruption is not just a Third World problem. Huge scandals have been unearthed in Italy and Japan and to a lesser degree in France and Germany. British members of Parliament are now accused of taking bribes.

If the anti-corruption drive is to win the support of developing countries, they must not be singled out as the worst offenders. Many developing countries' governments are still deeply suspicious of U.S. motives in pressing for the issue to be placed on the world trade agenda.

But few people in the Third World can be happy when a dictator adds another wing to the presidential palace rather than build a new hospital. Now that support is growing for their efforts, considerable pressure can be brought to bear by institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF. Privatization and deregulation should also help to reduce the number of outstretched government hands.

With so much choice available in the global economy, private investors will increasingly avoid the more dishonest regimes. Corruption will never be entirely eliminated, but it is no longer naive to believe that something can be done about it.

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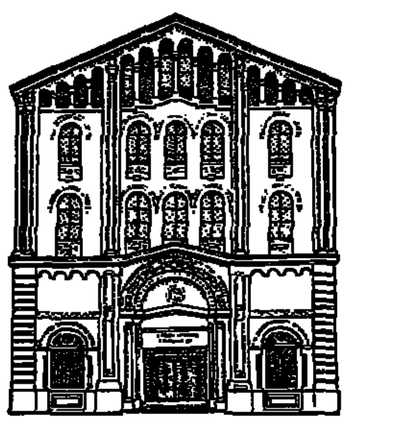

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Oct. 17

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7315	2.7455	1.1216	0.332	0.1125*	—	5.45*	1.3665	1.5465*	1.28	1.332*
Brussels	31.646	50.3025	20.6025	6.092	2.0706*	18.366	—	25.02	0.2827	23.25	24.52*
Frankfurt	1.5345	2.44	—	0.2955	0.10065*	0.8912	4.8532*	1.216	1.3707*	1.1365	1.1894*
London (a)	1.5867	—	2.4489	8.28	2,444.80	2.7404	50.4555	2.013	178.71	2.1455	206.289
Madrid	129.480	205.389	84.332	24.809	8.45*	75.866	4.0986	102.272	115.508*	95.737	—
Milan	1,532.75	2,440.50	999.30	295.16	—	897.75	48.49	1,234.50	13.499	1,134.50	11.854
New York (b)	—	1.5825a	1.543	5.2135	1,540.00	1.7315	31.86	1.269	112.80	1.3515	129.865
Paris	5.2095	8.2685	3.3844	—	0.3381*	3.0161	0.1643	4.3082	4.6442*	3.8466	4.0155*
Tokyo	112.25	177.64	72.97	21.57	0.731	65.03	3.5402	88.68	—	82.86	0.8677
Toronto	1.3519	2.1451	0.876	0.2592	0.0878*	0.7795	0.4253*	1.0653	1.2044*	—	1.041*
Zurich	1.2687	2.013	0.822	0.2431	0.0824*	0.7327	3.9896*	—	1.1387*	0.9383	0.9782*
1 ECU	1.2583	0.7973	1.9238	6.511	1,925.71	2.1588	39.6346	1.5945	140.197	1.6927	162.139
1 SDR	1.4389	0.9053	2.2121	7.4827	N.Q.	2.481	45.5957	1.8227	161.805	1.9467	186.337

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers and Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Libid-Libor Rates

Oct. 17

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	3 - 3 1/8	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	5 15/16 - 6	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	3/8 - 1/2	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
3-month	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	3 - 3 1/8	1 5/8 - 1 3/4	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	7/16 - 9/16	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
6-month	5 9/16 - 5 11/16	3 - 3 1/8	1 5/8 - 1 13/16	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 3/8 - 3 1/2	1/2 - 5/8	4 5/16 - 4 7/16
1-year	5 3/4 - 5 7/8	3 1/8 - 3 1/4	1 11/16 - 1 13/16	6 1/8 - 6 1/4	3 5/8 - 3 3/4	3/4 - 7/8	4 3/8 - 4 1/2

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/8	5 1/8
3-month CDs	4.99	4.99
CP 180 days direct	5.33	5.32
3 month Treasury bill	4.97	5.00
1-year Treasury bill	5.21	5.27
2-year Treasury bill	5.84	5.89
5-year Treasury note	6.23	6.29
7-year Treasury note	6.34	6.39
10-year Treasury note	6.50	6.56
30-year Treasury bond	6.80	6.86
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.88	4.88
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.41	0.43
1-month interbank	0.53	0.53
3-month interbank	0.53	0.53
6-month interbank	0.59	0.59
10-year Govt bond	2.83	2.84
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.07	3.07
1-month interbank	3.12	3.12
3-month interbank	3.16	3.16
6-month interbank	3.17	3.17
10-year Bund	6.05	6.03

Britain	Close	Prev
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 13/16	5 13/16
1-month interbank	5 7/8	5 15/16
3-month interbank	5 15/16	6
6-month interbank	6 1/8	6 1/8
10-year Gilt	7.54	7.54
France		
Intervention rate	3.25	3.25
Call money	3 3/8	3 1/2
1-month interbank	3 1/2	3 3/8
3-month interbank	3 7/16	3 7/16
6-month interbank	3 7/16	3 7/16
10-year OAT	5.93	6.00

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	380.75	380.40	—1.00
London	380.55	380.60	—0.90
New York	383.20	382.60	—0.70

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	240.72	Mex. peso	7.78	S. Afr. rand	4.553
Australian $	1.2636	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.4286	S. Kor. won	826.10
Austrian sch.	10.81	Hung. forint	159.56	Norw. krone	6.526	Swed. krona	6.6423
Brazil real	1.0225	Indian rupee	35.65	Phil. peso	26.26	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.3275	Indo. rupiah	2322.75	Polish zloty	2.83	Thai baht	25.48
Czech koruna	27.21	Irish £	0.6239	Port. escudo	155.11	Turkish lira	94450.5
Danish krone	5.8962	Israeli shek.	3.2023	Russ ruble	5438.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3925	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3002	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	470.25
Fin. markka	4.5945	Malay. ringg.	2.5059	Sing. $	1.4137		

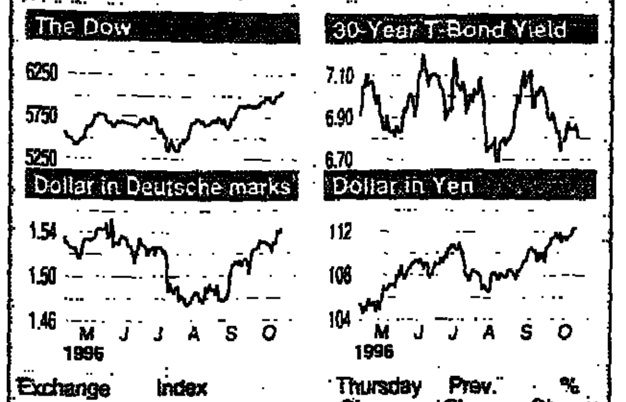
Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5868	1.5861	1.5857
Canadian dollar	1.3530	1.3509	1.3482
Deutsche mark	1.5357	1.5326	1.5296
Japanese yen	111.66	111.15	110.70
Swiss franc	1.2633	1.2591	1.2553

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Investor's America

The Dow | 30-Year T-Bond Yield | Dollar in Deutsche marks | Dollar in Yen



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	6059.20	6020.81	+0.64
NYSE	S&P 500	706.99	704.41	+0.37
NYSE	S&P 100	685.56	682.70	+0.42
NYSE	Composite	376.41	374.53	+0.50
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1244.48	1251.31	-0.55
AMEX	Market Value	577.39	576.52	+0.15
Toronto	TSE Index	5474.15	5481.00	-0.12
São Paulo	Bovespa	67481.70	66998.30	+0.72
Mexico City	Bolsa	3288.47	3263.01	+0.78
Buenos Aires	Merval	569.72	560.55	+1.64
Santiago	IPSA General	5611.37	5515.65	-0.08
Caracas	Capital General	5838.61	5834.64	+0.07

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

U.S. Housing Market Slows Down

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Housing starts fell 6 percent in September, after a 4 percent gain in August, the Commerce Department reported Thursday, which economists said indicated U.S. growth was sputtering.

The Federal Reserve Board, meanwhile, released figures showing that industrial production grew 0.2 percent in September, compared with 0.4 percent in August. Economists said the figures confirmed Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan's forecast of a slowing economy. In a third report striking the same tone, the Labor Department said first-time claims for unemployment insurance rose 18,000 last week, to 340,000.

• **Archer Daniels Midland Co.'s chairman,** Dwayne Andreas, apologized to shareholders, but directors rejected his offer to resign over a price-fixing scandal that has cost the company $100 million in fines and a damaged reputation. The company's shareholders narrowly defeated two investor proposals at the company's annual meeting: one to require the board to have a majority of outside directors and one to require confidential proxy voting.

• **Chrysler Corp.** was banned by California's Department of Motor Vehicles from supplying dealers in the state with new vehicles for 45 days as punishment for alleged violations of the state's "lemon law" governing sales of used cars.

• **Browning-Ferris Industries Inc.** will take $447 million in pretax charges in its fourth quarter to cover the cost of selling some of its domestic and international businesses and closing recycling facilities.

• **Vincent Casella,** chairman of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange's board of governors, resigned amid accusations he had accepted money from a company he had endorsed for a major contract. John Wallace, the board's deputy chairman, will serve as chairman until the board's annual election in March. *AFX, Reuters, AP*

Profits Rise Across the Board

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Big U.S. companies extended their run of positive earnings reports Thursday, with McDonnell Douglas Corp., Colgate-Palmolive Co., Nabisco Holdings Corp., a major airline and three regional Bell companies reporting quarterly earnings that beat Wall Street's expectations.

McDonnell Douglas said profit rose 22 percent to $204 million in the three months ended Sept. 30, although revenue declined 1 percent, to $3.31 billion.

Profit from military aircraft rose 6.8 percent to $253 million even though Machinist union members at the company's military aircraft facilities in St. Louis were on strike for most of the quarter. McDonnell Douglas makes the C-17 transport plane, the F-18 fighter plane, the T-45 training plane and the Apache attack helicopter. Earnings from commercial aircraft were $23 million, reversing a year-earlier loss of $7 million.

Colgate-Palmolive posted record sales and profit for the quarter as all divisions contributed to strong sales growth worldwide. The consumer-products giant reported net income of $160.9 million after a loss of $250.4 million a year earlier, when it took a $460.5 million restructuring charge. Sales rose to $2.20 billion from $2.13 billion.

Nabisco Holdings said third-quarter profit rose 13 percent to $80 million. North American operating profit rose 13 percent to $224 million on the strength of its Nabisco Biscuit Co. division, which makes Oreo cookies and Ritz crackers. International operating profit rose 5.6 percent to $57 million.

NWA Corp., parent of Northwest Airlines, said third-quarter profit rose 9.9 percent to $253.9 million because of higher traffic, even though fuel costs, currency translations and a reinstatement of a 10 percent ticket tax held profit down.

Bell Atlantic Corp., BellSouth Corp. and SBC Communications Inc. reported stronger profits on increased demand for local and mobile phone services. Bell Atlantic earned $483.3 million, up 9.4 percent; BellSouth's earnings rose 12.9 percent to a record $631 million, and SBC posted an 11 percent rise, to a record $593.3 million. *(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)*

Apple's Surprise Helps Its Stock

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Apple Computer Inc.'s strong financial results were the best news that the company's chief executive, Gilbert Amelio, has been able to report since taking the company's reins last February.

Defying Wall Street predictions of yet another loss, Apple on Wednesday reported a $25 million profit for its fourth quarter, which ended Sept. 27. The results, announced after the market closed, sent Apple's stock price up 62.5 cents Thursday, to $26.375.

But the personal-computer maker's sales fell 23 percent, to $2.32 billion, and with its profit coming mainly from drastic cost-cutting, Apple's future is far from certain. The company declined to predict a profit for the current quarter.

Wall Street analysts, many of whom have been skeptical about prospects for the company's survival, were clearly caught off-guard by the profit announcement. The consensus forecast of 23 analysts compiled by First Call was for a loss of 30 cents a share, or about $37 million.

Before the fourth-quarter result, the latest financial year was disastrous for Apple. It had a loss of $69 million in the first quarter, more than $700 million in the second and $32 million in the third.

Some analysts said the quarter's positive result stemmed from bookkeeping flourishes aimed at providing news that could spur purchases of its products in the Christmas season.

"This was all premeditated," John T. Rossi, an analyst at Robertson, Stephens & Co., said. "They have to win hearts and minds of people for the December retail season. They can't have stories chiming impending doom."

Dollar Soars on Russian Turmoil

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The decision by President Boris Yeltsin of Russia to fire his national security adviser, Alexander Lebed, sparked selling of the Deutsche mark Thursday and sent investors scurrying to buy the dollar.

"There was a lot of Deutsche mark selling as a result of the concern about what happens if something goes wrong with Yeltsin," said Bill Marr, manager of foreign-exchange trading at Credit Commercial de France.

Mr. Yeltsin's announcement of Mr. Lebed's ouster raised doubts about political stability in Russia. The dollar rose to 1.5430 Deutsche marks Thursday from 1.5400 DM Wednesday. Signs of turmoil in Russia often hurt the mark, as Germany is Russia's largest trading partner and biggest creditor. The U.S. currency also rose to

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

1.2690 Swiss francs from 1.2677 francs and to 5.2135 French francs from 5.2070 francs. But it fell to 112.200 yen from 112.295 yen as traders took profits after big gains Wednesday. The pound rose to $1.5875 from $1.5842.

In other news, the chief economist of the Bundesbank, Otmar Issing, warned that investor confidence in the planned European single currency was being undermined by recent talk of a possible softening of the entry criteria and by some countries' attempts to "window-dress" their economic data to gain entry.

He also said it would be unrealistic for the Bundesbank to ease German monetary policy, despite the country's high unemployment rate and hesitant economic recovery. He said the German economy was "slowly starting to gather steam" after months of little or no growth. *(Bloomberg, AP, AFX, Reuters)*

Moderating Economy Cheers Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rose to record levels for a second consecutive day Thursday as interest rates fell amid new signs of a moderating economy that might keep inflation under control.

The government said construction of new homes and apartments in September fell to the lowest level of the year, while industrial production barely rose. The data reinforced other indications that robust U.S. economic demand was easing enough to keep inflation in check but not enough to threaten sales and profits.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 38.39 points at a record 6,059.20. Gaining issues outpaced losing ones by a 7-to-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell to 6.80 percent from 6.86 percent Wednesday as the price rose 24/32 to 99 13/32.

The economic data caused bond investors to bet that the Federal Reserve Board would not raise interest rates in November.

"Most of the leading indicators for inflation are pretty benign, and that's another reason the Fed's unlikely to change its policy," said Robert McGee, chief economist at Tokai Bank.

But analysts said bond prices would have rallied even further if it had not been for concern over turmoil in Russia after President Boris Yeltsin dismissed Alexander Lebed as his security chief.

"If you're a bond trader, it calls into question the cutbacks in defense spending and implies bigger deficit problems down the road," said James Glassman, an economist at Chase Securities. A wider budget gap means the government will have to step up its Treasury debt sales, decreasing the value of outstanding bonds.

In the stock market, beverage, drug and health issues led the rally, with Merck rising 3 to 75, PepsiCo gaining ½ to 29¾ and Johnson & Johnson advancing ⅞ to 52⅛. PepsiCo was the most actively traded U.S. stock. If the economy's growth slackens, companies selling staple consumer goods would still be able to post consistent earnings growth.

"As the economy slows, you will see more money going into the consumers and away from the cyclicals," said Mark Donovan, a fund manager at Boston Partners Asset Management. "People are going to feel better in a Johnson & Johnson than a Bethlehem Steel."

Stocks also got a lift from another round of better-than-expected profit reports. Allstate's stock jumped 3¼ to 54⅜ after it said third-quarter earnings climbed 26 percent, and Union Pacific rose 2½ to 53⅞ on a 32 percent rise in earnings.

Technology stocks fell, pressured by profit-taking in computer-industry issues that had rallied in advance of this week's strong earnings reports.

Sun Microsystems fell 2⅜ to 60½ on concern that workstations from rivals using Intel chips and

U.S. STOCKS

Microsoft software would cut into its sales and earnings.

Cirrus Logic fell 2¾ to 21¼ after the semiconductor company reported a drop in second-quarter earnings. Analysts had expected Cirrus to break even.

General Instrument plunged 4½ to 22⅜ after the telecommunications equipment maker posted third-quarter earnings of $42.1 million, which was below analysts' expectations. It blamed the shortfall on softness in its semiconductor division and consumer satellite markets.

TCSI fell 5⅝, to 7¼, after the maker of communications software reported a loss for its third quarter, blaming increased spending on product development and reduced or delayed customer funding for certain projects. TCSI also cited the termination of a development agreement with a transportation company, which reduced results for the period by $3.3 million.

Informix fell 2 to 24½ after the software company was downgraded to "hold" from "buy" by analysts at CS First Boston and Salomon Brothers.

But Triad Systems rose 4 to 9½ after an investment group said it was offering to buy the maker of computer systems for hardware stores in a deal valued at $300 million. Hicks, Muse Tate & Furst and Cooperative Computing will make a direct offer to Triad shareholders of $9.25 a share, or about $181.2 million.

Mirage Resorts fell 1 to 23½ after the casino operator reported third-quarter net income of 25 cents a share, down from 23 cents a year earlier. The earnings fell short of analysts' expectations.

Diebold rose 2⅜ to 59⅜ after the maker of automated-teller machines reported net income that exceeded Wall Street's expectations. *(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)*

AMEX

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AM Intl	135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMC	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ARC	1111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AckGrp s	312	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Action	241	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AdvFin	436	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AdvMed	354	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AdvPhot	346	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aeroson	99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AirWat	183	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AHoogen	129	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AlldDgtl	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AllouH	152	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alphain	320	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AltLiving n	849	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdhl	2299	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AExpl	392	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ampal	277	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ampex n	4186	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anuhco	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AsdLiving	226	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Astrotc	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Audvox	258	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AurorEl	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Autotote	288	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Azco	417	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAT Ind	1015	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baker	440	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balfinty	144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BT dep	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banyn	139	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BayMeo	398	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BemaGold	1263	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BioR A s	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biovail s	453	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BlkBiD	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BCAIQ	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BlairCp	745	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blessings	214	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BlondT n	129	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BoltTch n	2111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bostnfd	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowne	235	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bufton	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CE Fmk g	138	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CIM	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabvsn	576	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cablvs pl	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cablelel g	320	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calton	445	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambior	143	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CdnOc g s	195	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CanyonRs	1925	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CapPCtl	131	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CapRl2	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CastlAM s	159	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CentenT	1415	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CFCdg	327	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CheySoft	4039	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chief	367	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chflnt pf	309	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CitFFin n	254	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chzinc	123	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CoiLb	1888	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ColuEng	126	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comforce	174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CmdrAp n	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CmdrA wt	133	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CmdMan n	123	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comptek	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ComCor n	921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cross	2041	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CybexIntl	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cycom gs	477	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DI Ind	6253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DakotaM	354	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DeniHd	187	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Datamet	579	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daxor	535	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DavionlAn	281	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decoral s	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DenAmer	306	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DevnE	1714	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drewind	321	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DryMu	252	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ducom	430	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EchoBay	6884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EcoEn	417	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edisto	197	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edftek	2042	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ElPasoE n	3716	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elswth	124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emerl n	6471	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EmpP	403	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EmpCar	409	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EnzoB	1600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Epitope	354	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fibrbd	85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FlAust	937	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAusPr	3477	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fiber	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FloRck	305	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FrstLb	735	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FortPet	469	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ForumR	155	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FreqEl	542	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GST Tele	898	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GaylCn	1254	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GelmSci	255	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GnAuto	307	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GetchGld	254	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GiantFd	839	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glatft	501	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Globink	132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GldStarR	1053	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grang g	456	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GreyLne	1361	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GrnGam	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gundle	156	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax	214	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harsey	209	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HalterM n	782	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HanvOr	387	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HanvDir	654	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han wtB	1744	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harken	577	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hasbro	4665	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HawAir	328	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hearx n	1883	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HemWr	98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HevnEn	99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICG Com	1470	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IGI	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ident	327	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ImpCM n	185	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ImpOil g	327	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IncMkt	207	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntegTc n	547	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntegTc wt	530	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntleSys	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
InClPa	195	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
InterDig	1518	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Intrmagn	462	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Intrsystm	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntrsyWt	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IonLaser	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IvaxCo	12561	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JTS Corp	1311	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JanBell	580	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janelnl	177	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KV Ph A	181	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keane	187	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KevEng	520	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KnogNA	149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KoorEq	307	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LXRBiot	392	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaBarg	173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LsrTech	173	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LsrTc wt	360	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LeHK 98wt	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAI Sys	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MDC g s	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MSB Bcp	169	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magellan	123	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MagnPet	225	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MaximPh n	191	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MaximP wt	580	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maxam	147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MedcR	1542	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medeva	457	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medlie	743	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MediaLog	237	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Media	126	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MLCur pwt	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metramda	342	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MMed	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MornF	310	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MorgnGp	215	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MSPEQ n	158	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MntgsiE	1507	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MuniMtg n	205	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Munvst	411	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MunyAZ	149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Myersind	483	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NTNCom	478	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NVR	531	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabors	7259	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NatAlt	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY Times	1177	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NA Vacc	329	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Novavx n	152	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCAPI	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NMOPI	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OmniMult	377	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oncor	394	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orgngn	563	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PC Quote	850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PGECap pf	185	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PLC Sys	339	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PMC CT	162	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PanAmC n	119	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PaxsnC	1547	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PegGld	1428	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PennC	197	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ProNet	229	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PinRsc	602	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polymed	129	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polyph	740	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polyvisn	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PratHll	145	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ProdLg	1713	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prcall s	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ProsCT	356	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PsycCp	126	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PubnCA	90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RF Pow	789	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RegGold	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redlaw	140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RepalBel	937	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riser	131	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RoyalO g	1035	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rymac	182	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SC Bcp	138	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOI s	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SFeGa pf	92	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schein	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Servico	136	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ShefdMd	702	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SandTech	174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SmBin	708	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Softnet	86	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
scSelsen	705	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SpcOm	149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SportsClb	313	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPDR	7242	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SP Mid	248	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sulcus	408	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SuprSrg	335	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Supmind	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TabPrd	277	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technitrl	387	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TelDat	664	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexBiotch	7267	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexBi wt	708	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexMer	244	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thermed	183	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ThCar s	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ThrFA wt	770	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ThmFib s	696	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrlnst	505	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ThmoGn n	722	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ThmPw	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ThrSpect	782	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ThrVol s	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrmgsc	619	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thmqst n	139	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrmplx	245	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrmwd	139	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipperry	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TopSrce	858	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TotlPet	777	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	4608	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trmltch	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TubMex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TurnrC	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Alc	410	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unapix	88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UniMrl	327	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UniRex s	195	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unitab	930	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unimar	89	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
USBiosci s	986	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Cell	154	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnitelV	186	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urohlth s	253	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VKAdM2	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Viacom	993	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ViacB	8681	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Viac wtC	714	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Viac wtE	2580	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vitronic	185	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VoyAZ	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VoyMN2	157	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WRIT	267	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WIRET	168	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WirelsT s	2042	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
scWizTch	177	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEBAsia n	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEB Bel n	250	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEBCan n	430	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEBFra n	132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEBGer n	242	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEB Ita n	177	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEB Jpn n	497	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEB Mal n	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEB Swd n	249	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEB UK n	174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
XCL Ltd	569	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zonarl wt	1333	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	167	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	6037.58	6065.90	6019.32	6059.20	+38.39
Trans	2104.40	2106.75	2096.78	2101.47	+4.40
Util	222.19	223.31	221.35	222.89	+1.54
Comp	1899.49	1905.79	1893.34	1903.64	+10.01

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	838.18	833.48	835.40	+1.92
Transp.	520.83	515.27	519.60	+4.22
Utilities	194.15	193.06	194.15	+1.09
Finance	74.94	74.15	74.91	+0.76
SP 500	708.52	704.41	706.99	+2.58
SP 100	686.17	682.70	685.56	+2.86

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	376.87	374.53	376.41	+1.88
Industrials	479.66	476.31	478.81	+2.50
Transp.	335.48	332.79	334.77	+1.81
Utility	251.03	249.76	250.25	-0.18
Finance	224.88	222.28	224.81	+2.43

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1255.27	1244.48	1244.48	-6.51
Industrials	1111.05	1104.58	1104.58	-4.03
Banks	1180.41	1175.41	1180.41	-4.26
Insurance	1354.94	1351.57	1351.86	-1.81
Finance	1469.44	1462.56	1469.44	-5.06
Transp.	849.72	843.45	849.58	-8.13

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	578.28	575.28	577.39	-0.87

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	102.87	+0.23
10 Utilities	99.79	+0.43
10 Industrials	105.94	+0.01

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
PepsiCo s	115387	30¼	29½	29¾	+½
GenInst	83362	23¼	22	22⅜	-4½
MicrnT	77568	33¼	32¼	32½	-⅞
Hanson s	63851	7⅛	6¾	6¾	-½
HltRet	62804	18	17⅛	18	
BayNtwk s	61597	20⅛	19⅛	19⅜	-1
FrentPr n	54627	21¾	21	21	
PharUpJ n	51524	36⅛	35⅝	36	-⅝
MirRsrt s	50691	24⅞	22⅝	23½	-1
Merck	48979	75	72⅝	75	+3
TenetHlt	38083	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	
GTE	37239	42⅛	40¼	41⅞	-1⅛
ClavtH s	37107	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	-⅛
Chrysler s	36989	33⅛	32⅜	32⅞	-⅛
AT&T s	36047	39⅞	39	39⅞	-⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Iomega s	95309	26⅛	22⅝	22⅞	-2¾
AppleC	91607	27⅛	24⅞	25⅞	-⅝
Informx	90553	24⅞	23⅝	24½	-2
Intel	83819	113⅞	110⅛	110⅞	-1⅞
SunMics	82269	63⅞	60⅛	60½	-2⅜
TCSI Cp s	76506	7⅝	5⅝	7¼	-5⅝
TeleComA	68822	13⅛	12½	12⅝	
Diamn n	65636	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
TriadSy	63449	9⅞	9	9½	+4
Cirrus	60666	23¼	20⅝	21¼	-2¾
MetrNet n	56474	20⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
3 Inc	54647	22⅞	19⅜	20⅛	-2⅜
Cisco s	52821	66	64	64⅝	-1¼
EverMda s	45118	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜	-⅝
Amgen	44284	61	58⅝	59⅛	-1⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IvaxCo	12561	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+⅜
ViacB	8681	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	-⅛
TexBiotch	7267	4⅞	3⅞	4⅜	-⅞
Nabors	7259	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	-1⅛
SPDR	7242	71⅛	70⅝	70⅞	+⅜
EchoBay	6884	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
Emerl n	6471	11⅛	10	11⅛	
DI Ind	6253	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
TWA	4608	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
Hasbro	4665	39	38⅛	38⅛	-⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1425	1162
Declined	968	1233
Unchanged	869	858
Total issues	3262	3253
New Highs	194	118
New Lows	21	34

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1856	1699
Declined	1995	2172
Unchanged	1822	1796
Total issues	5673	5667
New Highs	151	137
New Lows	99	125

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	237	239
Declined	263	297
Unchanged	226	203
Total issues	726	739
New Highs	22	15
New Lows	9	12

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	478.55	527.96
Amex	17.72	18.93
Nasdaq	544.78	546.75

in millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
BP Prudhoe Bay	-	.5819	10-24	10-29
Mesabi Tr	-	.19	10-29	11-20
Salomon Bros Inv	-	.06	10-16	10-21
STOCK SPLIT				
Fst USA 2 for 1 split.				
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Cdn Gen Invest 1 share for about every 12 shares held.				
Intl Standards Grp 1 for 15 reverse split.				
IntraNet Solutions 1 for 4 reverse split.				
INCREASED				
CWM Mtg	Q	.39	10-28	12-2
Fst Source	Q	.09	11-5	11-15
Fst USA	Q	.12	10-28	11-12
Fst Wstn Bncp	Q	.20	10-28	11-5
Mallinckrodt Grp	Q	.165	12-16	12-31
Natl Golf	Q	.42	10-31	11-15
PXRE Corp	Q	.21	11-15	12-2
Panhandle Royalty	Q	.20	11-13	12-13
Peoples First	Q	.20	11-1	11-15
Provident Bkshrs	Q	.20	10-28	11-8
TR Financial	Q	.20	11-14	12-2
REDUCED				
Pacific Gas & El		.30	1-15	
INITIAL				
Evergreen Bncp n	-	.13	10-31	11-12
Queens County Bn	-	.25	11-1	11-15
SPECIAL				
Algonquin Merc	g	.50	10-24	10-31
REGULAR				
ARCO Chemical	Q	.70	11-8	12-6
AmerFst PrepFd 2	M	.1137	10-31	12-2
AmHlt Prop Care	Q	.505	10-31	11-15
Black Decker	Q	.12	12-13	12-27
CA Water Svc	Q	.52	11-1	11-16
CBL Assoc	Q	.42	10-30	11-13
Colonial BncGrp A	Q	.27	11-5	11-12
Harbor Fed	Q	.30	10-25	11-20
Homeland Bkshrs	Q	.23	10-30	11-13
Interstate Pwr	Q	.52	11-20	12-20
Loews Corp	Q	.25	11-1	12-2
Overseas Shiphldg	Q	.15	11-1	11-22
Stnwstern MI Gas	Q	.20	11-5	11-15
SmFirst Bncshrs	Q	.125	11-1	11-15
TECO Energy	Q	.28	11-1	11-15
Todays Bncp	Q	.283	10-26	11-4
WA Energy	Q	.25	11-25	12-9
Walden Bncp	Q	.16	11-1	11-15

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99. cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued. ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Oct. 17, 1996

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Grains					
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	2.83½	2.80¼	2.83½		156,944
Mar 97	2.90½	2.87½	2.89¼	-0.00¼	79,023
May 97	2.96¼	2.93½	2.95	-0.01¼	35,813
Jul 97	2.99½	2.96	2.97½	-0.01¼	29,387
Sep 97	2.87	2.84	2.85	-0.02¼	3,125
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 49,600					
Wed's open int 325,624 up 2108					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Oct 96	238.00	235.50	236.80	+0.50	2,648
Dec 96	230.00	226.10	227.40	-2.70	43,377
Jan 97	226.60	222.80	224.00	-3.00	9,805
Mar 97	224.00	220.30	221.50	-2.90	15,490
May 97	222.00	218.50	219.30	-2.80	6,540
Jul 97	221.00	218.00	219.30	-2.80	4,020
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 15,490					
Wed's open int 86,203 off 1551					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Oct 96	22.90	22.45	22.98	+0.27	587
Dec 96	23.28	22.75	23.26	+0.35	48,991
Jan 97	23.52	23.02	23.51	+0.26	16,407
Mar 97	23.85	23.42	23.85	+0.32	16,964
May 97	24.15	23.75	24.15	+0.38	9,342
Jul 97	24.45	24.07	24.45	+0.27	3,306
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 12,733					
Wed's open int 98,950 up 258					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Nov 96	6.90½	6.84	6.88½	-0.02½	79,799
Jan 97	6.96¼	6.89	6.94	-0.02¼	39,524
Mar 97	7.03	6.96½	7.00½	-0.03¼	26,727
May 97	7.05¼	7.00	7.03¼	-0.03	15,202
Jul 97	7.08	7.01½	7.05¼	-0.03¼	13,854
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 59,858					
Wed's open int 183,469 up 1881					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	4.17½	4.09	4.11	-0.06¼	40,877
Mar 97	4.05½	3.99½	4.00½	-0.05	15,119
May 97	3.86½	3.81	3.81½	-0.05½	1,700
Jul 97	3.69	3.64	3.65¼	-0.03¼	8,801
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 15,095					
Wed's open int 66,935 off 716					
Livestock					
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	71.65	70.72	71.40	+0.48	8,353
Dec 96	65.67	64.75	65.40	+0.13	28,747
Feb 97	65.45	64.15	65.35	+0.08	18,379
Apr 97	65.45	65.12	65.27	+0.05	10,396
Jun 97	63.42	63.05	63.17	+0.10	4,900
Aug 97	63.07	62.77	62.77	-0.03	5,374
Est. sales 14,039 Wed's. sales 12,240					
Wed's open int 68,626 up 4					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	63.60	63.15	63.52	+0.35	3,227
Nov 96	63.85	63.40	63.67	+0.22	3,443
Jan 97	64.60	64.25	64.32	+0.02	3,037
Mar 97	64.42	64.05	64.20	-0.02	1,569
Apr 97	64.80	64.35	64.62	+0.15	1,014
May 97	65.30	64.95	65.02	+0.12	1,386
Est. sales 2,457 Wed's. sales 2,486					
Wed's open int 14,238 off 46					
HOGS-Live(3/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	56.30	55.05	55.92	+0.65	2,855
Dec 96	55.72	53.95	54.70	+0.50	15,890
Feb 97	75.50	74.65	75.15	+0.13	7,648
Apr 97	71.42	70.82	71.15	-0.05	3,048
Jun 97	75.95	75.45	75.72	-0.18	3,069
Jul 97	73.60	73.20	73.60	+0.20	795
Est. sales 8,481 Wed's. sales 9,506					
Wed's open int 33,231 off 1,383					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs- cents per lb.					
Feb 97	71.75	68.80	70.30	-0.12	5,110
Mar 97	71.20	68.80	70.00	-0.27	630
May 97	72.30	70.40	71.92	-0.40	300
Jul 97	72.25	71.40	72.30	-0.27	136
Aug 97			70.95	-0.45	31
Est. sales 2,873 Wed's. sales 1,821					
Wed's open int 6,307 off 32					
Food					
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Dec 96	1418	1397	1412	+10	27,184
Mar 97	1442	1427	1440	+8	21,096
May 97	1458	1442	1455	+10	8,941
Jul 97	1470	1458	1470	+10	6,445
Sep 97	1480	1469	1480	+6	5,707
Est. sales 9,369 Wed's. sales 7,002					
Wed's open int 79,129 off 327					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 96	112.10	109.50	109.90	-2.30	14,273
Mar 97	103.40	102.10	102.50	-1.85	7,871
May 97	102.60	101.70	101.70	-1.40	2,705
Jul 97	102.25	101.50	101.50	-1.30	795
Est. sales 7,000 Wed's. sales 9,783					
Wed's open int 26,315 off 256					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs- cents per lb.					
Mar 97	10.78	10.49	10.77	+0.07	82,358
May 97	10.77	10.70	10.76	+0.05	28,087
Jul 97	10.65	10.48	10.63	+0.04	17,894
Oct 97	10.67	10.57	10.62	+0.03	10,800
Est. sales 6,383 Wed's. sales 11,351					
Wed's open int 143,245 off 416					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Nov 96	112.80	110.50	112.15	+0.35	5,913
Jan 97	103.50	102.20	103.35	-1.60	6,503
Mar 97	105.05	104.10	104.50	-1.20	3,082
May 97	106.50	106.00	105.85	-1.45	692
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,040					
Wed's open int 17,045 off 582					
Metals					
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	380.00	379.90	380.60	-0.20	16
Dec 96	383.20	382.10	382.60	-0.40	109,627
Feb 97	385.10	384.30	384.80	-0.40	16,171
Apr 97	387.20	386.70	387.00	-0.50	10,642
Jun 97			389.40	-0.50	10,995
Aug 97			391.90	-0.50	4,199
Oct 97			394.40	-0.50	1,152
Dec 97	397.00	397.00	397.00	-0.50	11,281
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 20,834					
Wed's open int 195,214 off 1539					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	93.40	90.90	93.00	+2.90	3,380
Nov 96	91.90	89.80	91.70	+2.65	2,138
Dec 96	91.30	88.20	90.90	+2.25	25,269
Jan 97			90.30	+2.15	1,389
Feb 97	89.30	89.30	89.70	+1.85	900
Mar 97	89.30	87.10	89.00	+1.85	10,103
Apr 97			88.40	+1.75	536
May 97	88.50	86.60	88.20	+1.75	3,222
Jun 97	86.60	86.60	86.60	+0.40	741
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 13,427					
Wed's open int 59,423 up 1634					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Oct 96			486.9	-11.5	14
Nov 96			487.6	-11.8	
Dec 96	502.5	486.0	490.2	-11.8	63,877
Jan 97			492.2	-11.9	26
Mar 97	506.5	495.5	497.1	-12.0	11,103
May 97	510.0	499.8	501.7	-12.1	6,538
Jul 97	515.0	506.0	506.3	-12.2	4,995
Sep 97			511.1	-12.3	3,059
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 14,949					
Wed's open int 93,546 up 602					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96			386.40	-0.10	14
Jan 97	388.70	387.50	388.10	-0.10	19,531
Apr 97	391.50	390.50	390.70	-0.10	7,444
Jul 97	393.00	393.00	393.70	-0.10	920
Oct 97			397.20	-0.10	
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 1,986					
Wed's open int					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1329.00	1330.00	1310.00	1311.00
Forward	1361.00	1362.00	1342½	1343½
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1932.00	1934.00	1926.00	1928.00
Forward	1916.00	1917.00	1916.00	1917.00
Lead				
Spot	725.00	726.00	730.00	732.00
Forward	735.00	736.00	738.00	740.00
Nickel				
Spot	6975.00	6985.00	6945.00	6955.00
Forward	7090.00	7095.00	7060.00	7065.00
Tin				
Spot	5900.00	5910.00	5905.00	5915.00
Forward	5960.00	5970.00	5965.00	5975.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	994.00	995.00	994.00	995.00
Forward	1019.00	1020.00	1020.00	1020½

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
Financial					
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 96	94.95	94.93	94.95	+0.04	4,087
Mar 97	94.86	94.81	94.86	+0.06	1,788
Jun 97			94.68	+0.05	1,297
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 481					
Wed's open int 7,164 up 345					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	106-20	106-105	106-185	+ 085	136,438
Mar 97	106-07	105-315	106-07	+ 085	1,616
Jun 97			105-29	+ 085	
Est. sales 40,550 Wed's. sales 35,886					
Wed's open int 138,044 up 37					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	108-20	108-05	108-19	+ 13	275,289
Mar 97	108-11	107-31	108-11	+ 13	11,873
Jun 97			107-26	+ 13	325
Est. sales 40,500 Wed's. sales 93,844					
Wed's open int 287,487 up 5884					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Dec 96	111-05	110-09	111-04	+ 26	375,048
Mar 97	110-22	109-27	110-21	+ 26	25,218
Jun 97	110-05	109-24	110-05	+ 26	5,205
Sep 97			109-23	+ 26	1,988
Est sales 440,000 Wed's. sales 417,906					
Wed's open int 407,867 up 4726					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec96	109-28	109-11	109-24	+ 0-02	159,735
Mar97	108-20	108-20	108-28	+ 0-02	2,142
Est. sales: 78,540. Prev. sales: 118,913					
Prev. open int.: 161,877 off 1,298					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	99.36	99.04	99.19	- 0.05	251,393
Mar97	98.30	98.15	98.18	- 0.06	10,048
Est. sales: 201,382. Prev. sales: 209,235					
Prev. open int.: 261,441 off 1,218					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	126.12	125.60	126.00	+0.16	184,968
Mar 97	126.08	125.72	126.00	+0.14	34,881
Jun 97	124.66	124.66	124.86	+0.10	4,440
Est. volume: 261,030. Open int.: 224,289 up 4,156.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	122.22	121.13	122.11	+ 0.24	[illegible]
Mar97	121.03	121.00	121.38	+ 0.26	2,020
Est. sales: 93,171. Prev. sales: 101,894					
Prev. open int.: 84,656 off 962					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Nov 96	94.440	94.410	94.430	+30	16,987
Dec 96	94.400	94.350	94.380	+30	481,874
Jan 97	94.400	94.380	94.400	+30	7,433
Mar 97	94.330	94.270	94.320	+50	372,460
Jun 97	94.200	94.120	94.180	+50	273,943
Mar 00	93.190	93.170	93.190	+40	39,555
Jun 00	93.120	93.090	93.120	+40	34,736
Sep 00	93.070	93.040	93.070	+40	28,468
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 441,254					
Wed's open int 2,353,530 off 27512					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Dec 96	1.5878	1.5794	1.5852	+22	55,510
Mar 97	1.5860	1.5800	1.5836	+20	127
Jun 97			1.5822	+18	2
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 8,447					
Wed's open int 55,639 off 1125					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Dec 96	.7423	.7394	.7418	+12	44,371
Mar 97	.7460	.7452	.7457	+13	1,969
Jun 97	.7497	.7485	.7488	+14	693
Sep 97	.7524	.7522	.7518	+15	138
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 10,697					
Wed's open int 67,215 off 1146					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Dec 96	.6532	.6494	.6504	-19	70,465
Mar 97	.6566	.6537	.6544	-20	2,295
Jun 97	.6583	.6581	.6583	-22	2,271
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 18,613					
Wed's open int 75,231 up 1071					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Dec 96	.009014	.008972	.008980	-2	72,269
Mar 97	.009111	.009098	.009096	-2	1,997
Jun 97			.009213	-2	214
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 12,932					
Wed's open int 74,509 off 1767					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Dec 96	.7948	.7913	.7923	-16	47,220
Mar 97	.8025	.7992	.7998	-15	2,392
Jun 97			.8073	-16	603
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 15,362					
Wed's open int 50,215 up 1276					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	96.85	96.83	96.84	Unch.	221,372
Mar97	96.84	96.79	96.80	-0.02	204,168
Jun97	96.73	96.65	96.65	-0.05	165,721
Sep97	96.54	96.46	96.47	-0.06	146,950
Dec97	96.30	96.22	96.23	-0.07	115,082
Mar98	96.02	95.95	95.96	-0.08	74,695
Jun98	95.72	95.66	95.67	-0.08	53,774
Sep98	95.42	95.37	95.38	-0.05	41,119
Dec98	95.10	95.05	95.05	-0.04	34,004
Mar99	94.80	94.77	94.78	-0.03	30,211
Jun99	94.51	94.48	94.50	-0.01	15,192
Sep99	94.22	94.21	94.21	-0.01	9,933
Est. sales: 222,719. Prev. sales: 178,478					
Prev. open int.: 1,114,215 up 17,679					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	93.93	93.90	93.93	-0.01	101,765
Mar97	93.80	93.73	93.77	Unch.	91,022
Jun97	93.54	93.45	93.50	Unch.	75,925
Sep97	93.29	93.17	93.23	-0.01	48,505
Dec97	93.06	92.95	93.02	-0.01	36,778
Mar98	92.91	92.79	92.88	Unch.	28,766
Jun98	92.81	92.70	92.78	Unch.	20,796
Sep98	92.72	92.62	92.70	Unch.	14,375
Dec98	92.62	92.56	92.62	Unch.	14,929
Mar99	92.54	92.49	92.53	Unch.	7,290
Jun99	92.45	92.40	92.45	Unch.	4,442
Sep99	92.37	92.31	92.37	Unch.	2,455
Est. sales: 101,005. Prev. sales: 115,880					
Prev. open int.: 447,050 up 4,417					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	96.35	96.23	96.34	+0.05	58,438
Mar 97	96.33	96.22	96.32	+0.03	44,696
Jun 97	96.29	96.20	96.28	+0.01	27,971
Sep 97	96.23	96.16	96.20	-0.03	16,788
Dec 97	96.12	96.07	96.10	-0.05	12,717
Mar 98	95.96	95.91	95.93	-0.06	9,871
Jun 98	95.72	95.67	95.70	-0.05	8,017
Sep 98	95.47	95.42	95.44	-0.06	6,535
Dec 98	95.16	95.14	95.15	-0.07	7,158
Mar 99	94.86	94.86	94.86	-0.06	7,909
Jun 99	94.61	94.58	94.58	-0.08	2,534
Sep 99	94.30	94.29	94.28	-0.07	961
Est. volume: 91,584. Open int.: 203,609 up 1,305.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	92.32	92.19	92.30	+0.02	64,699
Mar97	92.82	92.69	92.81	+0.03	45,189
Jun97	93.13	93.00	93.13	+0.03	31,327
Sep97	93.36	93.17	93.36	+0.03	23,870
Dec97	93.35	93.19	93.28	+0.04	8,864
Mar98	93.20	93.14	93.27	+0.02	7,242
Est. sales: 51,807. Prev. sales: 53,321					
Prev. open int.: 181,191 up 429					
Industrials					
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 96	73.10	72.65	72.78	-0.34	25,848
Mar 97	74.30	73.95	74.04	-0.36	11,224
May 97	75.25	74.85	75.02	-0.33	7,285
Jul 97	76.00	75.60	75.93	-0.12	5,902
Oct 97	74.40	74.70	74.35	-0.05	1,218
Dec 97	74.10	75.90	75.90	-0.10	4,190
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 8,887					
Wed's open int 55,731 up 104					

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Nov 96	72.40	70.90	72.20	+0.64	35,071
Dec 96	72.10	70.70	71.85	+0.65	37,718
Jan 97	71.20	70.10	71.00	+0.60	26,806
Feb 97	69.30	68.25	69.25	+0.70	12,655
Mar 97	66.25	65.40	66.20	+0.65	8,724
Apr 97	62.40	62.20	62.30	+0.38	4,203
May 97	59.75	59.65	59.75	+0.35	2,614
Jun 97	58.20	57.95	58.20	+0.40	3,170
Jul 97	57.80	57.80	57.80	+0.60	2,467
Sep 97	58.40	58.40	58.40	+0.60	2,019
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 56,120					
Wed's open int 142,979 up 1461					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Nov 96	25.54	24.90	25.35	+0.18	42,188
Dec 96	25.15	24.51	24.97	+0.19	94,079
Jan 97	24.65	24.28	24.52	+0.20	33,114
Feb 97	24.07	23.73	23.98	+0.18	35,044
Mar 97	23.33	23.08	23.33	+0.19	20,618
Apr 97	22.73	22.63	22.73	+0.10	14,284
May 97	22.17	22.13	22.17	+0.03	10,471
Jun 97	21.90	21.72	21.86	+0.13	26,204
Jul 97	21.46	21.46	21.46	+0.05	11,684
Aug 97	21.21	21.14	21.20	+0.10	9,763
Sep 97	20.90	20.79	20.90	+0.11	17,439
Oct 97	20.62	20.61	20.62	+0.06	[illegible]
Dec 97	20.23	20.10	20.23	+0.10	[illegible]
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 95,426					
Wed's open int 426,013 up 11141					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Nov 96	2.508	2.385	2.430	-17	28,343
Dec 96	2.675	2.580	2.595	-25	32,462
Jan 97	2.680	2.600	2.620	-20	20,044
Feb 97	2.545	2.480	2.487	-18	12,199
Mar 97	2.345	2.290	2.290	-20	8,236
Apr 97	2.140	2.100	2.173		5,100
May 97	2.055	2.035	2.050	+15	4,899
Jun 97	2.020	1.990	1.990	-10	4,547
Jul 97	2.005	1.975	1.975	-20	3,893
Aug 97	2.000	1.990	1.990	-5	3,512
Sep 97	2.000	1.990	1.990	-5	4,172
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 39,537					
Wed's open int 151,302 up 1482					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Nov 96	66.80	65.10	66.53	+1.08	22,065
Dec 96	65.95	64.55	65.75	+1.00	18,582
Jan 97	65.00	63.83	64.90	+0.96	10,555
Feb 97	64.70	64.10	64.55	+0.96	3,769
Mar 97	64.90	64.90	64.85	+0.86	1,892
Apr 97	66.70	66.35	66.90	+0.81	2,615
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 20,349					
Wed's open int 61,698 off 1034					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Nov 96	230.75	222.00	227.75	+0.25	27,290
Dec 96	224.25	219.50	223.00	+0.50	21,696
Jan 97	218.50	213.25	217.00	+1.00	17,473
Feb 97	209.75	205.75	208.50	+1.00	5,276
Mar 97	199.50	197.25	199.50	+1.25	5,050
Apr 97	188.00	187.75	190.75	+1.50	4,407
May 97	182.50	181.75	185.50	+1.75	1,283
Jun 97	181.00	180.00	181.25	+2.00	7,486
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	179.75	+2.00	[illegible]
Est. sales: 18,149. Open int.: 92,60[illegible] up 3,148					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Dec 96	24.35	23.72	24.19	+ 0.25	74,490
Jan 97	23.66	23.10	23.54	+ 0.28	32,363
Feb 97	22.95	22.40	22.83	+ 0.28	20,202
Mar 97	22.14	21.72	22.11	+ 0.28	26,143
Apr 97	21.45	21.09	21.44	+ 0.28	6,736
May 97	20.90	20.55	20.90	+ 0.28	3,819
June 97	20.10	20.10	20.45	+ 0.26	7,009
July 97	19.76	19.76	20.10	+ 0.25	3,194
Aug 97	19.45	19.45	19.78	+ 0.23	1,229
Sep 97	19.17	19.17	19.51	+ 0.23	3,795
Oct 97	N.T.	N.T.	19.29	+ 0.23	1,302
Est. sales: 30,926. Open int.: 180,382 off 13,558					
Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Dec 96	713.20	708.45	712.00	+3.40	181,260
Mar 97	719.50	715.10	718.85	+3.90	4,954
Jun 97	725.60	722.20	723.90	+2.80	2,381
Sep 97	732.20	729.70	730.90	+3.10	473
Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 72,133					
Wed's open int 189,068 up 400					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Dec96	4077.0	4054.0	4068.0	+ 13.0	63,279
Mar97	4095.0	4085.0	4081.0	+ 13.0	400
Jun97	N.T.	N.T.	4093.0	+ 13.0	326
Est. sales: 14,081. Prev. sales: 14,904					
Prev. open int.: 64,005 off 19					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Oct 96	2171.0	2158.0	2167.0	+9.00	26,958
Nov 96	2175.0	2162.0	2172.0	+9.00	2,616
Dec 96	2177.0	2167.0	2177.0	+9.00	17,921
Mar 97	2191.5	2191.5	2194.5	+9.00	5,4[illegible]
Sep 97	0.00	0.00	2172.0	+9.00	5,4[illegible]
Mar 98	0.00	0.00	2209.5	+9.00	3,[illegible]
Sep 98	0.00	0.00	2194.5	+9.00	660
Est. volume: 12,201. Open int.: 99.77 up 10.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,437.50	1,444.60
Reuters	1,860.20	1,871.00
D.J. Futures	147.98	147.31
CRB	244.12	244.41

مكرر من الاصل

Thomson Deal Lifts Lagardere Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Shares in Lagardere Group surged to a six-year high Thursday, a day after the French government approved its bid for Thomson SA, giving Jean-Luc Lagardere, the company's founder, the chance to create the world's second-largest defense company.

The acquisition of Thomson, a state-owned military contractor, rockets Lagardere, often criticized as an excessively diversified small-time player, into the top rank of the global defense industry. Analysts said it was now the only European company able to compete with U.S. giants such as Lockheed Martin Corp. and the Hughes Electronics unit of General Motors Corp.

Daewoo Electronics shares also soared on the news. Page 20.

Shares of Lagardere soared 24 percent to 165 francs ($31.66) after the Bourse made an exception to its rules to allow trading to resume. Normally, shares are only allowed to fluctuate 20 percent in a day.

"This is excellent for Lagardere," said Patricia d'Ille at Monte Paschi Banque.

"They've achieved a critical dimension in an industry where that's very important and under very favorable terms."

Shares in Thomson-CSF, the defense subsidiary that will be merged with Lagardere's Matra defense business, fell 2.90 to 158.90. Lagardere intends to offer 156 francs a share to Thomson-CSF's minority stockholders and then form a new company, Thomson Matra.

The new company, which is to be publicly listed, will be headed by Noel Forgeard, currently chief executive of Matra.

Lagardere will immediately sell Thomson Multimedia, Thomson's consumer electronics unit, to Daewoo Electronics Co.

It also said it would sell Thomson-CSF's 17.4 percent stake in SGS-Thomson Microelectronics NV, valued at about 6.5 billion francs, and a stake in Credit Lyonnais valued at 3.34 billion francs. The French government also will inject 11 billion francs of capital into Thomson, which has debt of 25 billion francs.

Lagardere said the acquisition would not lift its debt level beyond one-third of its equity.

French officials said they had chosen Lagardere over a rival bidder, Alcatel Alsthom, because it was better equipped to complement Thomson's specialties and preserve jobs in France. *(Bloomberg, AFP)*

Daimler Chairman Plans Restructuring

Reuters

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG is considering a plan under which its Mercedes-Benz AG automotive unit would be fully integrated into the parent company, sources said Thursday.

The plan is seen as part of a drive by Juergen Schrempp, Daimler-Benz's chairman, to take Daimler back to its roots as a transportation concern, reversing the course of his predecessor, Edzard Reuter, who sought to create an integrated technology holding company.

After the dissolution earlier this year of its unprofitable industrial division AEG AG and the bankruptcy of its Fokker NV aircraft unit, analysts said such a move would be viewed as a logical next step.

"The holding structure is superfluous now," said Klaus-Juergen Melzner, an analyst for the automotive sector at Deutsche Bank. "You don't need a holding company just to manage Mercedes."

Sources close to Daimler said an internal "merger" of the Mercedes-Benz car and truck unit, which now accounts for around three-quarters of group revenue, probably would also be accompanied by management changes.

There has been widespread speculation that the chairman of Mercedes-Benz, Helmut Werner, who is credited with a major turnaround at the unit, opposed the plan because he perceived it as effectively making his position redundant. But the sources said Mr. Schrempp would seek to avoid any potentially damaging power struggle and could be ready to offer Mr. Werner the position of deputy chairman on the reshuffled Daimler board.

Any integration of Mercedes-Benz, moreover, was viewed as almost certain to be accompanied by the appointment of at least three current Mercedes managers to the main company board.

But Mr. Werner's bargaining position within the company is believed to be weaker than Mr. Schrempp's because — unlike Mr. Schrempp, who is a Daimler veteran — Mr. Werner is a relative newcomer to the group.

Mr. Schrempp, who has been a champion of "shareholder value," is under pressure to fulfill a promise to return the company to profitability in 1996 after a loss of 5.7 billion Deutsche marks ($3.7 billion) in 1995.

Price Drops Hit Profits At Finnish Forest Firms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI — Citing plummeting paper and pulp prices, Finland's leading forestry companies reported sharply lower profits Thursday.

UPM-Kymmene Corp. said its pretax profit for the first eight months of 1996 dropped to 2.7 billion markkaa ($587.7 million) from 4.5 billion markkaa for the like period last year. The company was formed by the merger in May of Kymmene Corp. and Repola Corp.

Metsa-Serla Corp., meanwhile, said pretax profit for the same period dropped to 254 million markkaa from 1.3 billion markkaa, though its revenue edged up to 9.5 billion markkaa from 8.6 billion.

UPM-Kymmene said demand for newsprint fell 5 percent in Western Europe and 10 percent in the United States, causing Canadian suppliers to step up exports to Europe.

Both companies said economic growth in Europe late this year and in 1997 would lead to increased paper consumption and "modest rises" in the prices of paper.

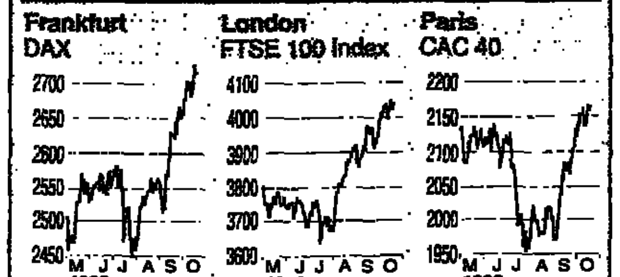
"To a large extent, they were quite positive results, clearly better than expectations," said Charles Headly of Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Shares in UPM-Kymmene rose 0.10 markkaa, to 93, while Metsa-Serla rose 0.30 to 29.20.

"We would expect a long road to recovery," Mr. Headly said. "What was noticeable from both sets of figures was a lack of information of what will happen with the pulp prices. That's the critical question."

The price of pulp, the benchmark forestry product, has barely recovered from one of its sharpest falls in history this spring.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	589.74	590.48	-0.13
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,914.98	9,895.46	+0.20
Frankfurt	DAX	2,716.26	2,714.90	+0.05
Copenhagen	Stock Market	451.25	451.49	-0.05
Helsinki	HEX General	2,226.09	2,222.17	+0.18
Oslo	OBX	490.18	489.36	+0.15
London	FTSE 100	4,042.10	4,024.40	+0.44
Madrid	Stock Exchange	376.82	374.77	+0.55
Milan	MIBTEL	9,885.00	9,826.00	+0.60
Paris	CAC 40	2,165.33	2,158.52	+0.32
Stockholm	SX 16	2,247.94	2,236.24	+0.52
Vienna	ATX	1,089.80	1,073.54	+1.51
Zurich	SPI	2,432.92	2,430.35	+0.11

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Philips Electronics NV** named Gerard Dufour, a former executive at **Euro RSGC**, to the position of marketing director that was recently created by Philips's president, Cor Boonstra, to try to improve profit. Philips's earnings declined 80 percent in the first half, and the company said Monday that an improvement in the second half was "unlikely."

• **Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale SpA**, the Italian government holding company, said potential bidders for the yellow-pages unit of **Stet SpA** must bid for all of the telecommunications company's outstanding common and savings shares. IRI is selling its 64 percent stake in Stet and has received offers for the unit, Seat SpA, from 26 potential bidders, including **British Telecom PLC, France Telecom, AT&T Corp.** and **Havas SA.**

• **SGS-Thomson Microelectronics NV** shares rose sharply after the computer-chip maker, one Europe's biggest, announced a 2.6 percent increase in earnings in the third quarter, to $132.4 million.

• **L'Oreal SA** acquired **Unisa**, the Chilean market leader in beauty products and sun creams, from **Gillette Co.** for an undisclosed amount. *Bloomberg, AFP*

Ford Seeks to Lift Sagging Earnings in Europe

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co.'s executives expect to be spending a lot more time in Europe in the next several weeks trying to figure out how to turn around the carmaker's ailing operations there.

In reporting Wednesday that its third-quarter profit had nearly doubled, Ford also disclosed losses of $472 million on its European operations and $226 million in South America.

David McCammon, Ford's vice president for finance, said top Ford executives were flying to Europe to review the company's operations there. He predicted that Ford would have an announcement by January of changes there but provided few details of what they might be.

But Ford's chairman and chief executive, Alexander Trotman, said the company expected $300 million to $400 million in additional charges for early retirements.

Mr. McCammon said as many as 4,000 employees would be subject to buyouts and that most would probably be in Europe.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, Oct. 17
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 589.74 Previous: 590.48

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	98.30	97.70	98.20	97.80
Aegon	89.40	88.60	89	88.90
Ahold	102	101.30	101.80	101.60
Akzo Nobel	213.50	211.70	213	211.10
Bols Wess cva	30	29.80	29.90	30.10
CSM cva	89.20	88.60	88.80	89
Dordtsche Pet	305.70	302	305.40	304.20
DSM	169.90	167.80	168.70	169
Elsevier	29	28.20	28.30	28.80
Fortis Amev	52.90	52.10	52.60	52.90
G-Broc cva	52.10	50.70	51.10	51.70
Hagemeyer	136.90	135.50	136.60	136
Heineken	312	309	309.80	312
Hoogovens	65	63.60	64	64.60
Hunt Douglas	127.50	125.50	126.50	127
ING Group	55.60	55.20	55.50	55.60
KLM	43.90	42.70	43	43.90
KNP BT	39.70	39.10	39.30	39.40
KPN	60.90	60.60	60.90	60.90
Nedlloyd Gp	43.50	42.80	42.80	43.20
Nutricia	242	239.50	241.50	241.90
Oce Grinten	197	191.40	192.10	194.50
Pakhoed	52	51.30	52	51.70
Philips Elec	61.30	60.70	61	61.30
Polygram	88.90	87	88.50	88.90
Randstad Hdg	146.50	143.10	144.80	145
Robeco	135.20	134.60	134.60	135.10
Rodamco	47.70	47.40	47.60	47.50
Rolinco	142.80	142.40	142.20	143.10
Rorento	102.70	102.50	102.70	102.90
Royal Dutch	286	283.90	285.20	284.50
Stork	53.40	52.70	53	53.10
Unilever cva	270.40	268	269.80	269.20
VNU	33	32.50	32.70	32.70
Wolters Kl cva	216.70	215.10	215.50	215.50

Bangkok
SET Index: 929.61 Previous: 916.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	338	316	338	316
Bangkok Bk F	264	260	262	264
Krung Thai Bk	71	69.50	71	69
PTT Explor	352	346	350	346
Siam Cement F	896	876	896	880
Telecomasia	51.50	48.50	50	50.50
Thai Airways	47.50	46.25	46.50	47.25
Thai Farm Bk F	199	196	199	196
Thai Teleph	44.25	43.50	44.25	44
Utd Comm	232	220	226	230

Bombay
Sensitive Index: 3112.02 Previous: 3184.66

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	1644.50	1595	1628.75	1647.25
Grasim Ind	425.50	418.50	422.75	425
Hindalco Ind	571.25	559.75	569.25	573.50
Indusl Lever	795.50	788	794.25	793.75
Indian Hotels	607	595	607	604.50
ITC	309.50	300.25	307	310
Larsen Toubro	210.90	206.50	210.50	210.75
Reliance Ind	195	185.25	194.75	188.75
Tata Eng Loco	421	410.50	420.25	418.50
Tata Iron St	173	167.75	172.50	170.50

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9914.98 Previous: 9895.46

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3770	3720	3750	3745
Barco Ind	5210	5170	5190	5140
BBL	6460	6420	6450	6440
Bekaert	25100	24900	25075	24850
CBR	2490	2460	2475	2470
CMB	2375	2300	2300	2395
Cockerill	128	120	124	129
Colruyt	13100	12825	12975	13175
Delhaize Lion	1850	1830	1850	1830
Electrabel	7290	7270	7280	7260
Electrafina	2830	2810	2825	2840
Fortis AG	4420	4400	4420	4400
GIB	1308	1296	1300	1308
GBL	3900	3880	3900	3885
Gen Banque	10925	10875	10925	10875
Glaverbel	3465	3420	3420	3450
Kredietbank	10100	9970	10000	10050
Mosane	2355	2355	2355	2450
Petrofina	9800	9720	9760	9640
Powerfin	4610	4580	4590	4620
Recticel	275	275	275	275
Royale Belge	6370	6310	6310	6350
Soc Gen Belg	2360	2320	2320	2355
Solvay	18575	18400	18400	18425
Tessenderlo	11750	11700	11750	11775
Tractebel	14800	14750	14775	14750
UCB	67950	64900	67950	64400
Union Miniere	2260	2240	2240	2260

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 451.25 Previous: 451.49

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	382	377	377	381
Danisco	346	340.55	342	343
Den Danske Bk	437	432	437	435
D/S Svendborg A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	211000
D/S 1912 A	147000	146000	146250	146500
East Asiatic Co	121	117	119	121
FLS Ind B	765	760	765	769
ISS Intl Svc B	160	156	156	159
Nvo Nordisk B	971.20	961	965	965
Radiometer B	410	403	405	410
Sophus Ber B	733	726	731.84	726
Tele Danmk B	294	289	291	292
Unidanmark A	290	283	283	287

Frankfurt
DAX: 2716.26 Previous: 2714.90

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1110	1110	1110	1120
Allianz Hdg	2700	2676	2682	2690
Altana	1310	1285	1295	1287
Bodenwerk	588	580	582	567
BASF	49.15	48.90	49.10	49.86
Bayer Hypo Bk	44.75	44.53	44.60	44.79
Bay.Vereinsbank	56.20	56.10	56.10	55.95
Bayer	58.75	58.20	58.73	58.82
Beriber Kraft	443	441.50	443	441
BHF Bank	38.78	38.60	38.68	38.75
BMW	903.50	900	902	902
CKAG Colonia	115.50	115	115	114.80
Commerzbank	34.28	34.15	34.16	34.12
Daimler Benz	88.45	87.60	88.45	87.35
Degussa	606	604.50	604.50	609
Deutsche Bank	71.40	71	71.22	70.75
Dresdner Bank	39.45	39.35	39.48	39.17
Heidelbg Zmt	113.20	113	113	113.50
Henkel	66.90	66.30	66.80	66.60
Hochtief	68.90	67.40	67.60	68.90
Hoechst	59.33	58.70	59.20	59.21
Holzmann Ph.	365	360	361	361.50
Karstadt	540	534	534.50	541
Linde	973	960	966	968
Lufthansa ord	21.40	21.38	21.38	21.40
MAN	393.50	392	393.50	392
Mannesmann	587.50	582.50	585.70	585.20
Metro	139.90	138.20	138.70	138.10
Muench Rueck	3455	3435	3435	3445
Preussag	377.50	375.90	377.50	376
PWA	231	229	229.80	231
RWE	62.50	62.20	62.37	61.90
SAP pfd	271.50	269.70	271.50	268.50
Schering	123.90	122.80	123.45	123.55
Schmalb Lab	318	310	317.50	308
Siemens	81.23	80.68	80.78	80.47
Suedzucker	663	661	663	660
Thyssen	282	280.50	281.10	281.50
Veba	83.86	83.50	83.58	83.85
VEW	512	500	508	513
Viag	567	562	563.50	561
Volkswagen	584	578	583.75	590.20
Wella	929	926	929	927

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2226.09 Previous: 2222.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	212	210	211	210
Enso R	35.20	34.70	34.70	34.50
Huhtamaki IF	185	181	185	182.50
Kesko	74.50	73.90	74.20	74
Kone BF	467	460	461	466
Merita A	14.30	13.60	14	14
Metra BF	269	263	263	266
Metsa-Serla B	29.50	29	29.20	28.90
Nokia Prf F	213.50	208.60	212.80	208
Outokumpu A	81.50	80.20	81	80
Rautaruukki	40	39.90	40	40
Stockmann A	275	275	275	275
UPM-Kymme	95	92.90	93	92.90
Valmet A	75.50	74	75	74.50

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 12436.80 Previous: 12396.18

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.65	9.50	9.50	9.55
Bk East Asia	30.60	30	30.50	30.20
Cathay Pacific	12.65	12.40	12.65	12.50
Cheung Kong	62.25	60.75	61.50	61.75
China Light	37.10	36.80	37.10	37.10
Chin Estates	7.25	7.15	7.15	7.20
Citic Pacific	37.90	37.30	37.60	37.60
Cons Elec Pwr	17.95	17.90	17.90	17.90
Dao Heng Bk	33.30	32.40	32.60	33.20
First Pacific	11.35	11	11.30	10.85
Great Eagle	24.70	24.45	24.70	24.40
Guangdong Inv	5.75	5.55	5.55	5.60
Gooco Group	39.80	39.20	39.52	39.90
Hang Lung	15.40	15.20	15.35	15.30
Hang Seng Bk	92.75	91.75	92.75	92.75
Henderson Inv	8.80	8.65	8.75	8.70
Henderson Ld	70.25	69	69.75	69.75
HKR Intl	9.95	9.60	9.85	9.60
HK Aircraft	19.60	19.50	19.60	19.55
HK China Gas	13.45	13.25	13.45	13.30
HK Electric	25.10	24.90	25.05	25
HK Shang Htls	14.35	14	14.35	13.80
HK Telecomm	13.85	13.60	13.65	13.80
Hopewell Hdgs	5.10	4.98	5.10	4.98
HSBC Hdgs	153.50	151.50	153	151.50
Hutchison Wh	54	53.50	53.75	53.75
Hysan Dev	25	24.50	24.95	24.85
Johnson El	17.45	17.40	17.50	17.60
Miramar Hotel	15.15	15.05	15.10	15.20
Natl Mutual	6.80	6.60	6.80	6.80
New World	43.10	42.60	42.70	42.90
Oriental Press	4.23	4.18	4.20	4.15
Shangri-La	11	10.90	11	10.95
SHK Props	86.50	84.75	86.25	85.75
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.30	5.20	5.25	5.25
Sino Land Co.	8.75	8.55	8.75	8.75
Sth China Post	6.55	6.40	6.50	6.45
Swire Pac A	71	69.75	70.75	70
Tsim Sha Tsui	11.25	11	11.25	11.25
TV Broadcasts	27.30	26.95	27.10	27
Wharf Hdgs	32	31.70	31.90	32.10
Wheelock	18	17.60	18	17.75

Jakarta
Composite Index: 569.12 Previous: 565.78

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	4050	3875	4050	3925
Barito Pacific	1400	1400	1400	1400
Gudang Garm	9100	9000	9075	9000
Indah Kiat	1925	1875	1925	1875
Indocement	3775	3750	3775	3800
Indofood	4950	4925	4925	4975
Indorayon	2000	2000	2000	2000
Indosat	7275	7125	7250	7100
Kalbe Farma	3000	2850	2875	3050
Sampoerna	18900	18700	18750	18750

Johannesburg
All Market: 7007.64 Previous: 7022.94

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	294	292.25	293.25	294
AngloAm Gold	399.50	399	399.50	400
AngloAm Ind	156.50	156	156.50	156
Barlow	44.20	43.85	43.90	44.50
C.G. Smith	24.05	23.75	24	24
De Beers	145.25	144	144.50	145.25
Driefontein	54.25	53.50	54.25	54.25
Freegold	41	40.70	41	41
Fst Natl Bk	28.90	28.75	28.90	28.80
Gencor	16.95	16.80	16.80	17
GFSA	125	125	125	128
Iscor	3.25	3.20	3.23	3.25
Johnnies Ind	54.25	51.50	54.25	52.75
Kloof Gold	39	38.25	38.80	38.70
Liberty Life	132.50	129	132	132
Minorco	99.25	98.50	99	98.75
Nedcor	67.25	66.50	67.25	67
Rembrandt Gp	41.85	41.20	41.80	41.65
Richemont	71	69	71	70.25
Rust Platinum	69.75	69	69.75	69.50
SA Breweries	123.25	121.75	123	123
Sappi	40.50	40	40.50	40.30
Sasol	53.75	53	53.50	53.50
SBIC	182.50	181.25	182.50	183
Tiger Oats	64.75	64.25	64.75	65

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1158.42 Previous: 1156.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	19.50	19.10	19.30	19.40
Hicom Hldgs	6.85	6.65	6.80	6.65
Mal Banking	25	24.90	25	24.90
Mal Intl Ship F	7.55	7.30	7.35	7.50
Public Bank F	4.64	4.58	4.62	4.60
Resorts World	14.50	14.30	14.40	14.30
Sime Darby	8.80	8.70	8.75	8.65
Telekom Mal	22.80	22.60	22.70	22.70
Tenaga	9.45	9.35	9.45	9.30
Utd Engineers	20	19.80	19.90	19.90

London
FT-SE 100: 4042.10 Previous: 4024.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.10	5.61	6.06	6.04
Allied Domecq	5	4.60	4.78	4.80
Anglian Water	5.89	5.35	5.38	5.38
Arjo Wiggins	1.66	1.61	1.63	1.62
Asda Group	1.20	1	1.20	1.12
Assoc Br Foods	4.23	4.20	4.23	4.20
BAA	5.06	4.60	5.05	4.98
Barclays	9.86	9.76	9.86	9.74
Bass	8	7	7.86	7.78
BAT Ind	4.50	4.36	4.38	4.44
Bank Scotland	2.74	2.69	2.73	2.70
BICC	3.07	3.01	3.06	3.04
Blue Circle	4.08	4.02	4.06	4.14
BOC Group	8.79	8.65	8.68	8.74
Boots	6.50	6	6.44	6.43
Rexam	3.65	3.36	3.57	3.63
BPB Ind	3.87	3.84	3.84	3.86
Brit Aerosp	11.47	11.35	11.37	11.30
Brit Airways	6	5.50	5.85	5.82
Brit Gas	2.20	1.89	1.90	1.92
Brit Petm	6.79	5.50	6.79	6.76
Brit Steel	1.86	1.60	1.85	1.87
Brit Telecom	3.50	3.45	3.48	3.49
BTR	2.65	2.60	2.63	2.60
Burmah Cast	11.98	10.98	11	11.04
Cable Wireless	4.60	3.90	4.37	4.36
Cadbury Schw	5.25	5.18	5.21	5.24
Caradon	2.65	2.62	2.63	2.66
Carlton Comm	5.14	5.08	5.12	5.10
Coats Viyella	1.62	1.57	1.59	1.60
Comml Union	6.58	5.50	6.49	6.57
Courtaulds	4.62	4.55	4.60	4.59
De La Rue	5.93	5.84	5.86	5.88
EMI Group	14	12.77	12.93	12.79
Eng China Cl	1.85	1.79	1.81	1.80
Enterprise Oil	5.66	5.57	5.63	5.63
Fam Colonial	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.55
Genl Accident	7.33	7.26	7.31	7.26
GEC	3.89	3.82	3.85	3.87
GKN	11.49	11.33	11.44	11.35
Glaxo	10	9.05	9.95	9.84
Granada Gp	8.94	8.84	8.89	8.90
Grand Met	4.91	4.83	4.86	4.88
GRE	2.73	2.66	2.73	2.62
Guinness	4.67	4.53	4.58	4.50
GUS	6.22	6.12	6.20	6.13
Hanson	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.87
Hillsdown Hdg	1.87	1.83	1.85	1.87
HSBC Hldgs	12.59	12.42	12.59	12.39
ICI	9	7.58	8.02	8.89
Inchcape	2.86	2.78	2.83	2.79
Kingfisher	6.60	6.50	6.57	6.55
Ladbroke	2.11	2.06	2.08	2.07
Land Sec	7.50	6	7.11	7.12
Laporte	7.28	7.20	7.21	7.26
Lasmo	2.23	2.17	2.22	2.17
Legal Genl Grp	3.40	3.33	3.35	3.39
Lloyds Abbey	6.43	6.37	6.41	6.41
Lloyds TSB Gp	4.07	4.02	4.06	4.04
London Elec	5.90	5.68	5.77	5.81
LucasVarity	2.57	2.52	2.55	2.52
Marks Spencer	5.23	4.60	5.22	5.17
MEPC	4.32	4.28	4.30	4.34
Mercury Asset	11.08	10.98	10.98	11.02
Natl Power	3.86	3.78	3.82	3.85
NatWest	7.03	6.50	6.96	6.99
Utd Utilities	5.75	5.65	5.69	5.72
Nthern Foods	2.09	2.05	2.05	2.07
P&O	6.34	6.20	6.32	6.24
Pearson	6.91	6.68	6.78	6.92
Pilkington	1.82	1.77	1.78	1.82
PowerGen	5	4.60	4.68	4.65
Prudential	4.84	4.72	4.78	4.75
Rank Group	4.50	4.40	4.46	4.42
Reckitt Colm	7.18	7.10	7.18	7.12
Redland	4.65	4.55	4.58	4.63
Reed Intl	11.89	11.65	11.70	12
Rentokil	4.35	4.30	4.35	4.37
Reuters Hdgs	8	6.50	7.92	7.73
RMC Group	11.77	11.46	11.74	11.75
Rolls Royce	2.87	2.53	2.56	2.55
Royal Bk Scot	5.34	5.12	5.14	5.18
RTZ reg	9.82	9.22	9.79	9.87
Royal & Sun All	4.28	3.37	4.25	4.26
Safeway	3.57	3	3.56	3.56
Sainsbury	3.90	3.27	3.59	3.58
Schroders	14.60	14.50	14.57	14.55
Scot Newcastle	6.58	6.43	6.50	6.44
Scot Power	3.39	3.04	3.05	3.09
Sears	0.89	0.86	0.89	0.89
Severn Trent	5.95	5.85	5.89	5.93
Shell Trsp reg	10.40	9.50	10.39	10.33
Siebe	9.62	9.40	9.59	9.40
Smith Nephew	2.04	2.01	2.02	2.03
Smith (WH)	4.77	4.68	4.70	4.77
SmithKline	7.93	7.85	7.92	7.88
Smiths Ind	8.12	8.03	8.04	8.05
Sthern Elec	6.13	6.05	6.10	6.08
Stand Charter	7.50	5.50	6.82	6.79
Tate & Lyle	4.87	4.83	4.84	4.85
Tesco	3.28	2.89	3.28	3.26
Thames Water	5.45	5.37	5.40	5.46
3i Group	4.92	4.88	4.90	4.91
TI Group	5.72	5.63	5.65	5.68
Tomkins	2.75	2.67	2.73	2.68
Unilever	13.53	13	13.52	13.45
Utd Biscuits	2.19	2.15	2.16	2.14
Utd News	6.92	6.84	6.86	6.90
Vendome Inis	5.76	5.70	5.73	5.75
Vodafone	2.39	2.29	2.30	2.29
Whitbread	7.23	6.99	7.18	6.99
Williams Hdgs	3.63	3.60	3.62	3.60
Wolseley	5.08	5.02	5.06	5.03
Zeneca	17.29	15.50	17.26	16.87

Madrid
Bolsa Index: 376.82 Previous: 374.77

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	15400	15100	15390	15250
ACESA	1540	1510	1535	1520
Argentaria	5360	5270	5330	5280
BBV	5940	5800	5920	5850
Banesto	809	803	805	806
Bankinter	15500	15320	15500	15300
Bco Centra Hisp	2915	2870	2910	2890
Bco Exterior	2825	2815	2815	2815
Bco Popular	24800	24640	24780	24900
Bco Santander	6670	6580	6660	6600
CEPSA	3880	3820	3880	3880
Corp Mapfre	6230	6110	6210	6150
Dragados	1785	1740	1780	1755
Endesa	7950	7820	7950	7880
FECSA	1010	995	1000	994
Fomento Const	10820	10560	10710	10680
Gas Natural	22500	21800	22490	22020
Hidroel Cantab	3980	3950	3965	3970
Iberdrola	1325	1305	1320	1310
Pryca	2975	2935	2935	2950
Repsol	4470	4425	4450	4455
Sevillana Elec	1175	1160	1165	1175
Tabacalera	5280	5140	5260	5220
Telefonica	2510	2475	2505	2490
Union Fenosa	833	821	831	827
Valenc Cement	1425	1390	1425	1425

Manila
PSE Index: 3061.06 Previous: 2983.57

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	21	20.25	21	20.75
Ayala Land	28.50	27.50	28.50	27
Manila Elec A	110	106	107	104
Metro Bank	600	590	590	590
Petron	9.30	9	9.10	9.10
Phil Long Dist	1550	1500	1540	1500
San Miguel A	48.50	47.50	47.50	47
San Miguel B	94	93	94	88.50
SM Prime Hdg	5.90	5.50	5.60	5.40

Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3288.47 Previous: 3263.81

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	34.00	33.15	33.80	33.05
Cemex B	31.30	30.90	31.00	31.15
Cifra C	10.80	10.60	10.66	10.60
Empresas ICA	113.80	111.90	112.90	112.00
Emp Moderna	36.60	36.20	36.40	36.40
Femsa	23.75	23.50	23.50	23.40
Gpo Carso A1	37.95	37.60	37.80	37.60
Televisa CPO	103.30	102.40	102.40	101.60
TelMex L	12.36	12.14	12.16	12.08
Tribasa	21.20	20.35	21.00	20.30

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9885.00 Previous: 9826.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	11270	10995	11265	11150
Bca Comm Ital	2875	2795	2875	2855
Bco Naz Agricol	665	655	665	660
Bca Naz Lavoro	11950	11800	11950	11880
Bca di Roma	1388	1350	1388	1374
Bco Ambrosian	3070	2955	3060	3040
Benetton	17900	17500	17900	17730
Credito Italiano	1649	1606	1625	1641
ENI	7470	7335	7440	7390
Fiat	4070	3935	4045	3960
Fondiaria	5585	5420	5515	5535
Generali Assic	31650	31150	31650	31550
IFIL	3920	3805	3915	3885
Italcementi	8350	8165	8215	8200
Italgas	5750	5610	5635	5735
Mediobanca	8230	8100	8225	8110
Montedison	1020	991	1020	1000
Olivetti	487	469	476	470
Pirelli	2850	2815	2835	2830
RAS	14600	14215	14545	14355
Rinascente	9290	9150	9200	9370
S Paolo Torino	9750	9540	9695	9700
Sirti	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	11610
Stet	5280	5150	5270	5185
Telecom Italia	3385	3300	3365	3340
Toro Assic	18900	18460	18800	18850

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2542.48 Previous: 2556.63

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	21	20.80	20.80	20.80
Bank Montreal	41	40.20	40.95	40¼
Bce Mob Com	47	47	47	47¼
Cdn Tire A	19.15	18.80	18.80	19.10
Cdn Util A	29.40	29¼	29.35	29.10
Cascades	6.40	6.30	6.35	6.30
CT Finl Svc	34.95	34.95	34.95	34¼
Extendicare	16.80	16.60	16.80	16
Gaz Metro	17	16.90	16.95	16.95
Gt-West Lifeco	39.30	39.30	39.30	39¼
Hees Intl Bcp.	16.80	16.70	16.80	16¼
Hudson's Bay	21.90	21.70	21¼	21.70
Imasco	32.90	32.30	32.40	32.60
Investors Grp	23.35	23.10	23.10	23½
Loblaw Cos	12	11.70	12	11½
Molson A	21	20.90	20.90	20.85
Natl Bk Canada	13.70	13½	13.65	13.45
Oshawa A	18.90	18¼	18.90	18.70
Pancdn Petlm	49.40	49.40	49.40	49½
Power Corp	25.60	25.40	25.45	25.55
Power Finl	44.90	44.70	44.70	44.90
Quebecor B	22½	22	22½	22.10
Rogers Comm B	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.05
Royal Bk Cda	42¼	42.40	42.70	42.45
Sears Canada	8.10	8.05	8.05	8.05
Shell Cda A	48.45	48.45	48.45	48.45
Southam	17½	17.40	17.40	17½
Stelco A	7.10	6.70	7.10	6.70
Trilon Finl A	6	5.95	5.95	5.90

Oslo
OBX Index: 490.18 Previous: 489.36

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	133	132	133	131
Bergesen Dy B	147	146	146	146
Christiania Bk	17.40	17.20	17.40	17.30
Den norske Bk	21.40	21.30	21.30	21.40
SAS Norge ASA	70	67.50	69.50	68
Dyno Indust	156	154	155	154
Elkem	91	89.50	89.50	91
Hafslund A	52	51	51	51
Kvaerner	250	243	245	249
Leif Hoegh	110	110	110	112
Norsk Hydro	310	306.50	308.50	310
Norske Skog A	187.50	185.50	187	188
Orkla	405	400	405	404
Rieber B	155	153	156	153
Saga Petm B	106.	104.50	106	105.50
Schibsted	96	95	95	95.50
Storebrand	37	36.70	36.90	37

Paris
CAC-40: 2165.33 Previous: 2158.52

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	644	638	644	640
AGF	157	153.40	156.30	156.80
Air Liquide	791	782	789	792
Alcatel Alsth	462.50	452.20	462.50	455.70
Axa	314.30	311.50	313.80	311.60
Bancaire	521	510	515	521
BNP	200.10	197.50	198.30	199
Bouygues	516	496.10	512	498
Canal Plus	1230	1221	1229	1230
Carrefour	2834	2803	2825	2819
CCF	238.10	236.40	236.90	237.50
Credit Local d	443	434.20	441.40	442.10
Credit Lyon PC	149.90	145.20	145.60	150
Crown Cork Sead	250	246.10	250	245
Danone	751	743	751	750
Elf-Aquitaine	414	411	413.50	412.70
Eridania BS	799	787	799	789
Euro Disney	10.95	10.70	10.70	10.90
Eurotunnel uts	7.70	7.40	7.65	7.55
Gen. Eaux	623	612	614	620
Havas	345	347	343.90	345.20
Lafarge Cop	310.80	302.70	307	303.10
Legrand	887	874	876	880
L'Oreal	1788	1770	1774	1784
LVMH	1150	1135	1147	1149
Lyon. Eaux	469.80	463.10	469.50	468.60
Michelin B	257	254.20	255.90	257
Navig Mixte	731	726	731	725
Paribas A	330	327.30	329.30	331
Pechiney SA	219.50	214.50	219.40	215.70
Pernod Ricard	277	273.10	274.90	277.50
Peugeot Cit	570	555	570	562
Pinault-Print	1926	1911	1920	1933
Promodes	1449	1416	1449	1430
Renault	118.50	116.40	118.50	119.60
Rh-Poulenc A	144.70	143.20	144.50	144
Roussel-Uclaf	1234	1193	1228	1183
Sanofi	461.90	449	456.50	452
Schneider	254.40	248	250.70	246
Ste Generale	573	567	572	572
St Gobain	702	693	702	698
St Louis	1260	1241	1251	1263
Suez	216.50	210	216	210.60
Thomson CSF	160.90	156.50	158.30	161.20
Total B	414	409	412	414
UAP	105.90	104.60	105.90	105.50
Valeo	297.40	295	297	296

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 67481.70 Previous: 67000.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.30	9.20	9.25	9.20
Banespa Pfd	2.50	2.49	2.50	2.49
Bradesco Pfd	8.75	8.49	8.49	8.90
Brahma Pfd	636.50	636.00	636.01	638.00
Camig Pfd	33.90	33.00	33.10	33.80
CESP Pfd	35.51	35.30	35.50	35.50
Eletrobras B	335.00	330.00	330.00	337.00
Itaubanco Pfd	430.01	428.00	430.00	435.00
Light	325.00	324.00	325.00	325.00
Paranapan Pfd	7.50	7.30	7.50	7.20
Petrobras Pfd	133.99	128.00	132.80	124.00
Sid Nacional	24.50	23.40	24.40	22.40
Souza Cruz	6.25	6.21	6.22	6.22
Telebras Pfd	82.50	81.61	82.05	82.00
Telesp Pfd	204.00	202.50	203.00	202.50
Usiminas Pfd	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.02
CVRD Pfd	21.20	20.70	21.00	20.80

Seoul
Composite Index: 839.73 Previous: 835.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	7400	7010	7300	7000
Hyundai Eng	27800	26900	27200	27300
Hyundai Motor	28700	27500	27900	28000
Korea El Pwr	26500	26000	26200	26400
Korea Mob Tel	525000	510000	520000	510000
LG Electronics	14600	14300	14400	14300
Pohang Iron St	44800	43500	44400	43800
Samsung Elec	67500	66000	66600	66800
Samsung Hvy	11100	10500	11100	10500
Yukong	23400	22300	22900	22600

Singapore
Straits Times: 2068.72 Previous: 2071.26

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	10.30	10.10	10.20	10.20
City Devlts	11	10.80	10.90	10.70
Cycle Carriage	14.20	14	14	14.20
Dairy Farm Int *	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.60
DBS	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80
DBS Land	4.48	4.40	4.48	4.44
Fraser & Neave	14.20	14	14.20	14
HK Land *	2.22	2.19	2.22	2.23
Hong Leong Fin	3.38	3.36	3.38	3.38
Jard Matheson *	5.70	5.60	5.60	5.75
Jard Strategic *	3.24	3.16	3.20	3.24
Keppel	10.40	10.30	10.30	10.40
Natsteel	2.37	2.33	2.33	2.40
Neptune Orient	1.18	1.15	1.15	1.18
OCBC foreign	15.80	15.70	15.80	15.80
OSea Union Bk	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40
Sembawang	6.40	6.30	6.35	6.40
Sing Airlines F	13.80	13.60	13.80	13.90
Sing Petm	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.78
Sing Press F	23.40	23.10	23.10	23.40
ST Auto F	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.95
ST Ship	1.97	1.94	1.94	1.96
Sing Telecomm	3.10	3.04	3.04	3.08
Straits Steam	4.20	4.12	4.20	4.10
Utd Industrial	1.20	1.18	1.18	1.17
Utd OSea Bk F	13.30	13.20	13.20	13.30
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.40	3.34	3.40	3.34

*: In U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2247.94 Previous: 2236.24

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	108	104	104	104.50
ABB AF	758	740	755	745
AssiDoman F	167.50	166	166	166.50
Astra AF	308	305	306	305.50
Atlas Copco AF	142	139	140	141
Avesta F	69	68	68	68
Electrolux BF	380	375	379	376.50
Ericsson BF	180	176.50	178.50	175.50
Hennes BF	910	888	893	890
Incentive AF	397	385	397	386
Investor BF	272	267	269.50	269.50
Kinnevik BF	185	180	184	181
MoDo BF	180.50	174	177	177
Sandvik BF	159.50	156	156.50	157.50
SCA BF	136	133.50	134.50	134
S-E Banken AF	57	56	56.50	56
Skandia Fors F	190	186.50	188	187
Skanska BF	282	277	279.50	284
SKF BF	161.50	159.50	160	161
SSAB BF	98.50	94.50	98	97
Stora AF	84.50	83	83.50	86
Sv Handles AF	160.50	158	160	159
Sydkraft AF	150	150	150	155
Trelleborg BF	88.50	87.50	88	88.50
Volvo BF	138.50	135.50	136.50	138

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2252.80 Previous: 2265.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.90	7.80	7.86	7.82
ANZ Bkng	7.40	7.25	7.26	7.40
BHP	17.41	17.15	17.27	17.22
Boral	3.21	3.18	3.21	3.21
Brambles Ind.	21.30	20.90	21	21.30
Burns Philp	2	1.99	2	2.01
CBA	11.59	11.41	11.45	11.55
CC Amatil	17.38	17.12	17.19	17.45
Coles Myer	4.65	4.56	4.58	4.64
Comalco	6.69	6.60	6.60	6.70
CRA Ltd	19.95	19.74	19.79	19.90
CSR	4.44	4.39	4.41	4.45
Fosters Brew	2.40	2.33	2.34	2.38
GIO Australia	3.19	3.16	3.18	3.18
Goodman Fld	1.51	1.48	1.51	1.49
ICI Australia	13.10	12.90	13	13.20
John Fairfax	2.75	2.67	2.67	2.76
Lend Lease	20.69	20.45	20.68	20.70
Mayne Nickless	8.28	8.10	8.28	8.26
MIM Hdgs	1.67	1.60	1.64	1.62
Nat Aust Bank	13.56	13.38	13.46	13.59
News Corp	7.27	7.18	7.23	7.24
North Ltd	3.83	3.77	3.80	3.80
Pacific Dunlop	2.72	2.68	2.70	2.71
Pioneer Intl	3.54	3.50	3.51	3.52
Placer Pacific	1.59	1.57	1.58	1.58
Santos	5.20	5.12	5.17	5.32
Southcorp	3.75	3.59	3.60	3.74
Wesfarmers	8.30	8.20	8.25	8.25
Wmc Mining	8.10	7.94	8.04	8
Westfield Trt	2.40	2.38	2.39	2.40
Westpac Bkng	6.84	6.58	6.65	6.85
Woodside Pet	8.90	8.65	8.85	8.75
Woolworths	2.88	2.84	2.87	2.86

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6494.34 Previous: 6551.36

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	52	51	51	52
Cathay Life Ins	171	169	169	172
Chang Hwa Bk	154	152	152	155
China Steel	25.40	25.20	25.20	25.30
China Trust	50.50	50	50	50.50
Evergreen	48.70	48	48	48.50
Far East Text	30.80	30.30	30.40	30.50
First Bank	164	162	162	165
Formosa CF	33.30	32.80	32.80	32.90
Huan Nan Bk	128	127	127	128
Hualon Teljran	27.40	26.80	27	27.60
ICBC	84	83	83	84.50
President Ent	41.70	40.80	41	41.20
Taiwan Cemt	60	59	59	60.50
Tatung	54	53	53	53.50

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 21423.74 Previous: 21397.19

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1250	1230	1250	1230
All Nippon Air	1010	999	1000	1010
Asahi Bank	1230	1220	1230	1220
Asahi Chem	742	733	742	740
Asahi Glass	1240	1230	1230	1230
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2410	2390	2390	2410
Bk Yokohama	867	859	863	860
Bridgestone	1970	1950	1960	1970
Canon	2310	2290	2300	2310
Chiba Bank	869	864	864	865
Chubu Elec	2370	2340	2360	2360
Chugoku Elec	2330	2310	2310	2320
Daiei	1060	1050	1060	1060
Daiichi Kang	1910	1890	1900	1900
Daiwa Bank	672	669	672	672
Daiwa House	1630	1620	1630	1620
Daiwa Sec	1280	1260	1280	1270
Denso	2420	2390	2410	2430
Fanuc	3890	3850	3860	3890
Fuji Bank	2130	2120	2130	2130
Fuji Photo	3470	3440	3450	3430
Fujitsu	1060	1050	1050	1050
Hitachi	1070	1050	1070	1070
Honda Motor	2770	2740	2740	2770
IBJ	2380	2360	2360	2370
IHI	539	526	537	525
Itochu	719	709	716	709
Ito-Yokado	6030	5980	6000	6020
JAL	707	695	697	707
Jusco	3510	3490	3510	3490
Kajima	1040	1030	1040	1030
Kansai Elec	2400	2380	2380	2390
Kao	1390	1370	1380	1370
Kawa Steel	374	368	374	372
KDD	10500	10300	10500	10300
Kinki Nipp Ry	768	761	768	768
Kirin Brewery	1200	1180	1200	1190
Kobe Steel	285	282	285	284
Komatsu	997	974	997	978
Kubota	680	673	676	681
Kyocera	7950	7880	7950	7920
Kyushu Elec	2380	2360	2360	2370
LTCB	788	779	783	782
Marubeni	569	560	569	567
Marui	2200	2180	2200	2190
Matsu Elec Ind	1920	1890	1920	1890
Matsu Elec Wk	1100	1090	1090	1100
Mitsubishi	1380	1350	1370	1370
Mitsubishi Ch	478	471	476	472
Mitsubishi El	751	742	748	755
Mitsubishi Est	1520	1490	1520	1490
Mitsubishi Hvy	899	892	899	895
Mitsubishi Mat	964	956	958	951
Mitsubishi Tr	1760	1730	1740	1760
Mitsui	975	967	972	975
Mitsui Fudosn	1500	1470	1490	1480
Mitsui Trust	1180	1160	1160	1180
Murata Mfg	3930	3870	3870	3950
NEC	1280	1270	1280	1270
Nikko Sec	1160	1140	1150	1160
Nintendo	7400	7260	7370	7200
Nipp Credit Bk	363	361	362	362
Nipp Express	989	980	988	983
Nippon Oil	672	664	672	666
Nippon Paper	674	666	670	676
Nippon Steel	345	341	345	341
Nippon Yusen	585	580	584	580
Nissan Motor	892	884	891	892
NKK	286	283	285	284
Nomura Sec	1960	1930	1950	1960
NTT	8050a	8020a	8050a	8040a
Obayashi	946	935	945	942
Odakyu El Ry	730	721	729	726
Ono Pharm	3520	3470	3520	3500
Osaka Gas	369	366	366	369
Ricoh	1170	1150	1170	1160
Sakura Bk	1100	1090	1100	1100
Sankyo	2750	2730	2750	2730
Sanwa Bank	2020	1990	2020	2000
Sanyo Elec	569	562	562	567
Secom	7000	6980	6980	6980
Seibu Rwy	6090	5980	6090	5920
Sekisui House	1250	1240	1250	1240
Seven-Eleven	6840	6760	6840	6830
Sharp	1820	1790	1800	1820
Shimizu	1100	1080	1100	1080
Shin-etsu Ch	2030	2010	2030	2020
Shizuoka Bk	1310	1300	1300	1300
Sony	7120	7070	7070	7120
Sumitomo	953	948	949	955
Sumitomo Bk	2030	2010	2010	2020
Sumit Chem	507	501	504	501
Sumitomo Elec	1550	1540	1550	1540
Sumit Metal	316	309	313	315
Sumit Trust	1330	1310	1330	1350
Taisei	718	706	714	711
Taisho Pharm	2310	2290	2300	2290
Takeda Chem	2050	2020	2040	2020
TDK	6970	6920	6950	6990
Tohoku El Pwr	2270	2240	2270	2240
Tokai Bank	1380	1360	1380	1370
Tokio Marine	1290	1260	1270	1280
Tokyo El Pwr	2610	2580	2610	2600
Tokyo Gas	370	367	370	369
Tokyu	791	782	791	790
Tonen	1580	1530	1570	1570
Toppan Print	1510	1490	1490	1500
Toray Ind	698	690	694	694
Toshiba	767	762	765	764
Toyo Seikan	3830	3760	3810	3830
Toyo Trust	1020	1010	1020	1000
Toyota Motor	2780	2760	2780	2770
Yamaichi Sec	677	672	677	674
Yamanouchi	2330	2310	2330	2310
Yasuda Fire	745	740	744	738
Yasuda Trust	578	574	578	580

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Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5474.15 Previous: 5481.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	17.90	17.45	17½	17.85
Air Canada	5.05	4.96	5	4.96
Alberta Energy	27.95	27¾	27.90	27.70
Alcan Alum	42.95	42.45	42.90	42.40
Avenor A	21.65	21	21½	21.45
Bk Nova Scotia	41.80	41¼	41½	41.20
Barrick Gold	35½	35.20	35.30	35.60
BCE	59.90	59¼	59.30	59.90
BC Telecomm	27.95	27.55	27.55	27.95
Bombardier B	20½	20.35	20.35	20.45
Brascan A	25.20	25	25.05	25.05
Cameco	63¼	60½	62.90	66.45
CIBC	55.20	54.80	55.05	55
Cdn Airlines	1.80	1.71	1.80	1.70
Cdn Nat Res	32¼	32	32.15	32½
Cdn Occid Pet	23.90	23.65	23.65	23.85
Cdn Pacific	33.10	32.60	32.90	33.10
Cominco	30	29	30	29¼
Consumers Gas	23.85	23.80	23.80	23.80
Dofasco	22¼	21.85	22¼	21.85
Domtar Ind B	8.65	8.60	8.65	8.60
Du Pont Cda A	33.10	32.90	33	33.10
Echo Bay Min	11.10	10.85	10.90	11.10
Empire Co. A	13.10	13	13	13
Falconbridge	27.70	27.30	27.40	27.70
Fletcher Chall A	19.35	19¼	19.30	19¼
Franco Nevada	53	52.80	53	53
Guardian Cap A	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Horsham	22	21.90	22	21.90
Imperial Oil	59.80	59¼	59.65	59.40
Inco	39.70	39½	39½	39.60
IPL Energy	37.10	36.90	37.05	37
Laidlaw A	15.80	15½	15.80	15.65
Laidlaw B	15¼	15.45	15¼	15.70
Loewen Group	53¼	52¼	53	52.95
Ldn Insur Gp	32¼	31.85	32	32
Macmill Bldl	18.85	18.60	18¼	18¼
Magna Intl A	66.15	65.05	66	66½
Maple Leaf Fds	9.40	9.15	9¼	9.40
Moore	26.70	26.35	26.70	26.30
Newbridge Net	46.90	44.65	46.60	45.85
Noranda Inc	27.20	26.95	26.95	27.15
Noranda Forest	9	8.95	8.95	8.95
Norcen Energy	27¼	27	27	27.10
Nthern Telecom	82.70	80.70	80.70	82.45
Nova	11.80	11¼	11.80	11¼
Onex	14¼	14.45	14½	14.55
Placer Dome	32.70	32.45	32.55	32.80
Potash Sask	101	99.70	99.80	100¼
Provigo	6.30	6.05	6.15	6.10
Quebecor Print	23.30	23¼	23¼	23¼
Renaissance	42½	42.10	42.10	42.45
Rio Algom	27.20	26.80	27.20	27
Seagram Co	48.40	48.15	48.15	48.35
Stone Consold	15.60	15½	15.55	15.60
Talisman Eny	40	39.70	40	39.95
Teleglobe	29	28.15	28½	28.10
Telus	20	19.65	19.65	20
Thomson	24.95	24.70	24.80	24.90
TorDom Bank	30.10	29.95	30	29.95
Transalta	16½	16¼	16¼	16.45
TransCda Pipe	22.90	22.70	22.80	22¼
Utd Dominion	27.35	27.10	27.20	27.30
Westburn	9.90	9.60	9.60	9.85
Westcoast Eny	21.55	21.35	21½	21½
Weston	56½	55¼	56½	56

Vienna
ATX Index: 1089.80 Previous: 1073.54

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1454	1454	1454	1441
Brau-Un Goess	670	664	665	670
Bund Vers Pfd	420	420	420	418
Creditanst Pfd	500.05	491	500.05	495
EA-Generali	3190	3140	3185	3010
EVN	1474	1461	1470	1462.80
Interunfall	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1531
Lenzing	692	682	691	695
Leykam	318	312	318	317
Mayr-Melnhof	524.90	518	518	523
OMV	1105.5	1092.5	1105.5	1060.5
Oest Brau	745	735	736	742
Oest Elektriz	739.95	736	739.45	740
VA Tech	1492.85	1477	1492.85	1480
Wienerberger	2039.95	2012	2039.95	2010

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2348.71 Previous: 2325.98

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	2.80	2.71	2.80	2.71
Brierly Invt	1.38	1.36	1.36	1.38
Carter Holt ord	3.42	3.30	3.37	3.30
Fernz	4.70	4.60	4.65	4.55
Fisher Paykel	5.42	5.31	5.40	5.31
FC Forest	2.35	2.30	2.34	2.31
Goodman Fder	1.70	1.68	1.68	1.69
Indep News	6.60	6.45	6.50	6.50
Lion Nathan	3.54	3.52	3.53	3.54
Nat Gas note	2.15	2.12	2.15	2.12
NZ Refining	26.50	26.40	26.50	26.50
Telecom NZ	7.42	7.30	7.40	7.31
Wilson Horton	11.30	11.10	11.30	11.10

Zurich
SPI Index: 2432.92 Previous: 2430.35

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adecco B	366	359	365	359
Alusuisse R	955	947	952	952
Ares-Serono B	1250	1223	1230	1230
Baloise Hdg R	2615	2580	2595	2590
ABB B	1594	1581	1588	1582
BK Vision	775	770	770	772
Bobst B	1615	1600	1600	1610
Ciba Geigy R	1598	1583	1591	1589
CS Holdings R	127.75	126	126.50	125.75
Elektrowatt B	499	488	493	490
Fischer B	1255	1240	1245	1251
Hilti PC	830	817	817	833
Holderbank B	904	895	895	902
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1324	1317	1324	1316
Nestlé R	1406	1398	1399	1398
Oerlikon R	129	128.25	128.50	129
Pargesa Hld B	1500	1485	1500	1485
PharmVisn B	595	592	592	595
Pirelli B	170	168	169.50	169
Roche Hdg PC	9735	9615	9665	9675
Sandoz R	1504	1486	1497	1494
SBC R	249.25	247.50	248.25	247.50
Schindler B	1270	1253	1265	1275
SGS B	2845	2825	2825	2825
SMH B	806	793	804	798
Sulzer R	766	758	762	760
Swiss Reins R	1364	1345	1348	1348
Swissair R	1050	1040	1043	1045
UBS B	1257	1246	1247	1249
Valora Hdg R	223.50	220.50	223.50	220.75
Winterthur R	777	772	776	775
Zurich Assur R	358	355	355	358

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

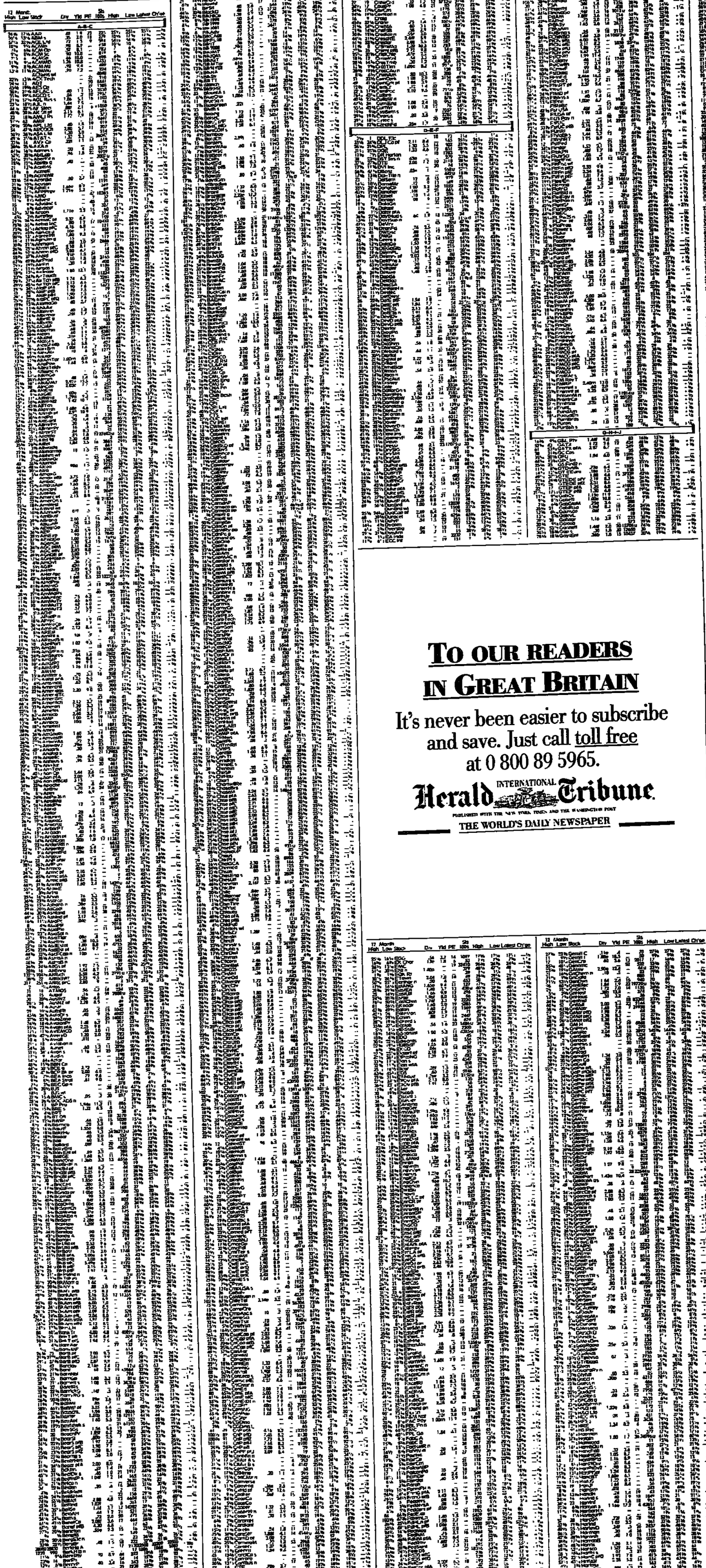
	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	143.78	+0.40	+0.28	+9.03
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	129.56	+0.15	+0.12	-3.50
Europe	151.07	+0.20	+0.13	+8.54
N. America	151.42	+1.27	+0.85	+18.04
S. America	115.40	+0.18	+0.16	+29.60
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	157.53	-0.12	-0.08	+18.55
Consumer goods	152.64	+1.51	+1.00	+10.55
Energy	157.37	+1.21	+0.77	+16.04
Finance	121.32	+0.01	+0.01	-4.65
Miscellaneous	148.58	+0.37	+0.25	+9.40
Raw Materials	170.23	+0.27	+0.16	+20.05
Service	131.64	+0.02	+0.02	+9.70
Utilities	135.81	-0.29	-0.21	+6.82

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.



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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Continued on Page 19

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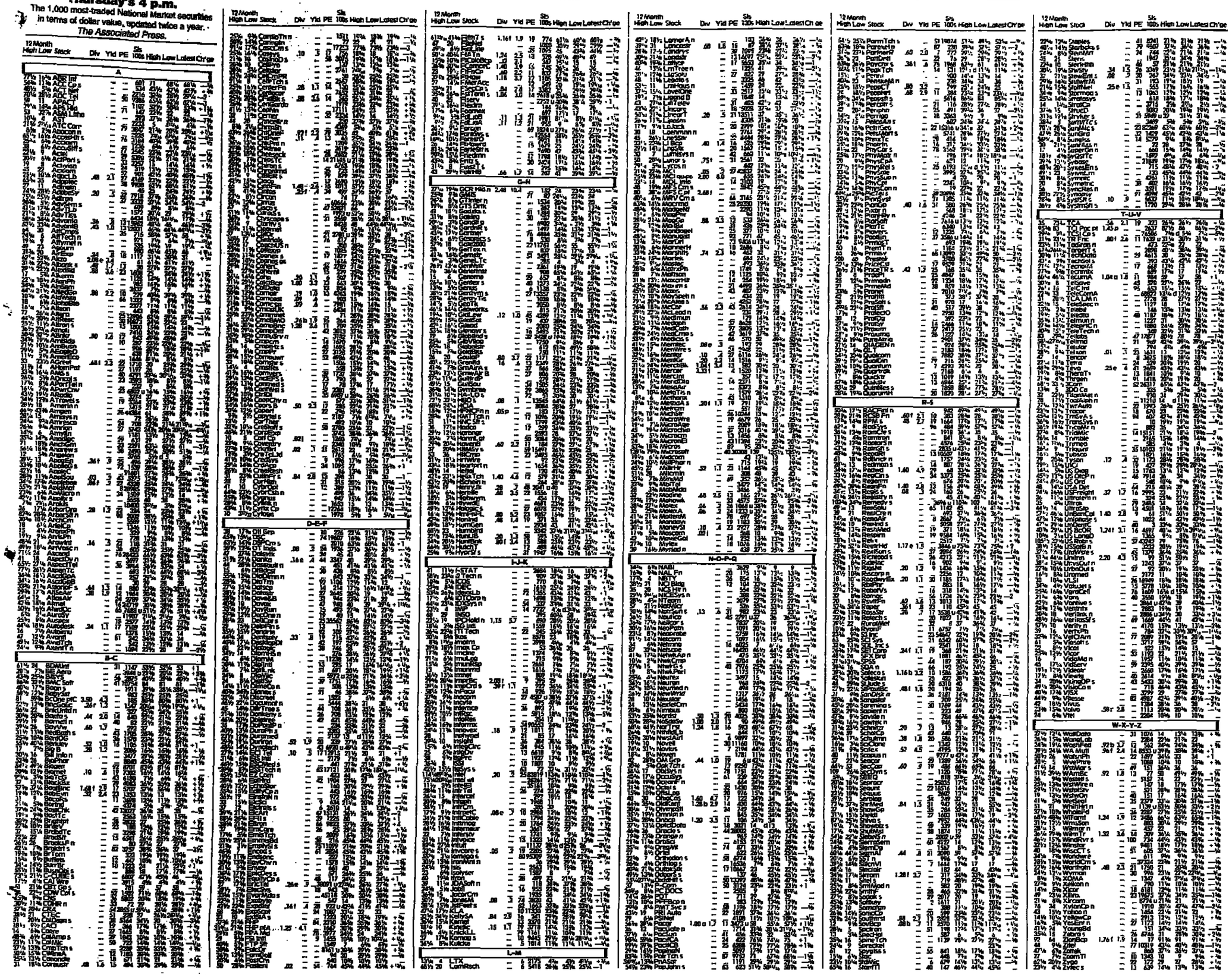
NASDAQ

Thursday's 4 p.m.

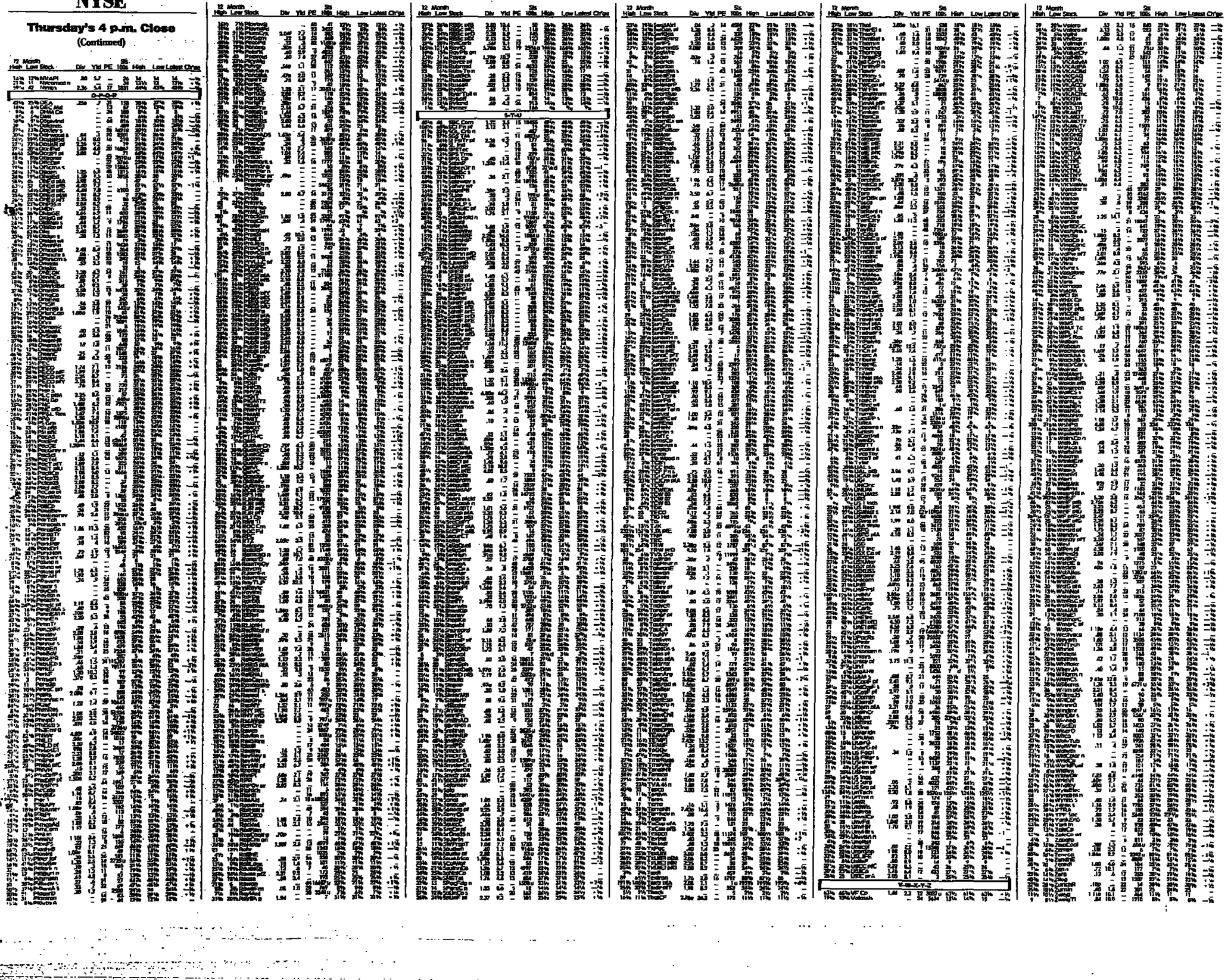
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.



NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)



Virgin Seeks Expansion in Asia

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Virgin Atlantic Airways Ltd.'s chairman, Richard Branson, said Thursday that a two-thirds rise in profit over the past 12 months would fund expansion in Asia, including a possible link with a Chinese airline.

Speaking in Hong Kong, Mr. Branson said Virgin was seeking to cooperate with a Chinese airline to set up a London-Shanghai flight in the next 12 months. He declined to name prospective partners.

Virgin has no need to seek outside funding, Mr. Branson said, as the airline is "very cash-generative."

An official at China Eastern Airlines Co., China's third-largest carrier, said it had had "a series of contacts" with Virgin on cooperating on the route. He declined to be specific.

Mr. Branson said increased efficiency and more routes lifted Virgin Atlantic's operating profit more than 60 percent to about $160 million in the year ended Oct. 1 on sales of about $1.5 billion. The company recently changed the end of its financial year to Oct. 1 from Nov. 1.

China Eastern operates international flights from Shanghai to Hong Kong, the United States and several other cities. The airline is planning to sell more than $300 million of shares either this year or early in 1997.

"We are continually in contact with Virgin," said Tao Yongmin, an official at the airline's international cooperation department. "Both parties have the intention of cooperating on the Shanghai-to-London route."

Only one British airline is likely to secure Shanghai landing rights, and Mr. Branson said he expected the British government to choose Virgin instead of its rival, British Airways PLC, because BA already flew to Beijing. Virgin also hopes to fly to Beijing if an agreement is reached allowing more than one airline from each country to fly routes to China, he said.

Virgin is also looking at operating flights to Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand and Singapore when it becomes "commercially possible," Mr. Branson said.

Virgin will decide in two weeks whether to allocate one of its new Boeing 747-400s to the London-Hong Kong route. That would increase its share of traffic on that route to 28 percent from 18 percent if it runs at capacity.

On Wednesday, Mr. Branson accused British Airways, of cutting "secret deals" with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and Japan Airlines Co. He said BA planned to disclose these links if its sweeping alliance with AMR Corp.'s American Airlines should win final government approvals.

BA and American plan to link their trans-Atlantic fares, flights and marketing operations in an accord that would begin in April.

Mr. Branson said he was pushing for "open skies" agreements that would allow Virgin to fly domestic routes in Asia, Africa and the United States as well as Europe.

Daewoo Soars On French Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Shares in Daewoo Electronics Co. surged 6 percent Thursday as the company said it would invest heavily in Europe after acquiring the consumer-electronics unit of France's Thomson SA.

Daewoo Electronics plans to invest $2.6 billion in plants throughout Europe by 2000, including $1.5 billion in France, its chairman, Bae Soon Hoon, said.

He did not specify how or where the investments would be made, but he said a total of 9,000 jobs would be created. The French government said Wednesday it had chosen Lagardere Group to buy Thomson for the symbolic amount of 1 franc. As part of the deal, Lagardere agreed to sell the consumer-electronics unit, Thomson Multimedia, to Daewoo Electronics, also for a symbolic 1 franc. Mr. Bae said Thomson Multimedia had debts of about 16 billion francs ($3.07 billion).

French officials said Daewoo had agreed to invest 5 billion francs in Thomson Multimedia and to create 5,000 jobs in France.

Mr. Bae said the acquisition would make Daewoo Electronics the world's largest television manufacturer, 50 percent bigger than Sony Corp. Thomson makes television sets under the RCA brand.

Daewoo Electronics is a unit of Daewoo Corp., South Korea's fourth-largest conglomerate. Shares in Daewoo Electronics rose 420 won in Seoul, to 7,420 ($8.96).

Even after Thursday's rise, Daewoo Electronics has a price-earnings ratio of only 12, compared with an average of 19 for companies in the Korea Composite index. Analysts have expressed concern that Daewoo's aggressive expansion plans will create a difficult debt burden. But Mr. Bae dismissed worries about the company's debt-to-equity ratio of 347 percent, saying the ratio was not high by comparison with other South Korean companies. He also blamed South Korea's relatively young financial market for the high ratio.

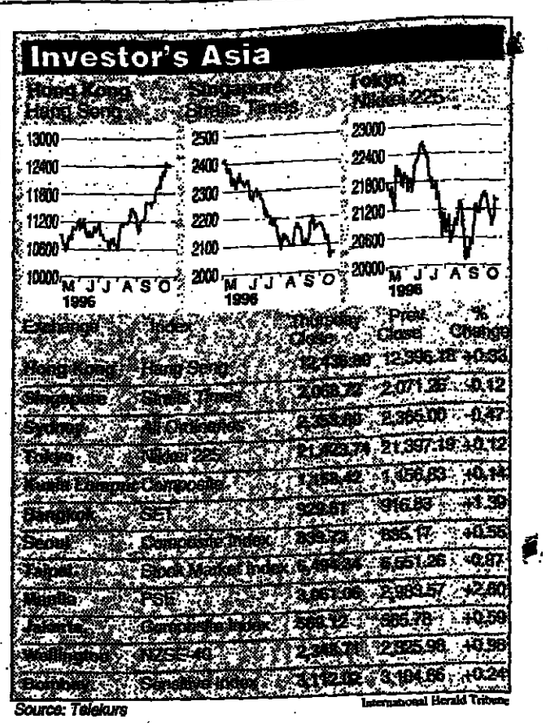
Mr. Bae acknowledged that the friendly relations between Kim Woo Choong, the founder and chairman of the Daewoo group of companies, and French officials had been a factor in France's decision to choose his company. "Chairman Kim has been close to Chirac since Chirac was the mayor of Paris," Mr. Bae said, referring to President Jacques Chirac of France.

Thomson Multimedia makes 8 million television sets a year, half of them in France. Daewoo Electronics will expand Thomson Multimedia's television-making capacity by about 1.5 million units a year in France.

Daewoo Electronics makes 800,000 color television sets and 2 million microwave ovens annually in France.

Thomson Multimedia reported 1995 sales of 36.5 billion francs, 80 percent of it from television sets and videocassette recorders and 20 percent from telephone, audio equipment and satellite-broadcasting equipment. Daewoo Electronics said its first-half net profit rose 1 percent to $31.6 million on sales of $2 billion. *(Bloomberg, AFP)*

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	12,139.09	12,306.28	+0.93
Singapore	Straits Times	2,069.72	2,071.26	-0.12
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,368.80	2,379.00	-0.47
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,429.74	21,397.19	+0.12
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,459.42	1,456.83	+0.14
Bangkok	SET	929.61	916.83	+1.39
Seoul	Composite Index	836.79	836.17	+0.56
Taipei	Stock Market Index	5,668.04	5,621.26	+0.87
Manila	PSE	2,667.06	2,599.57	+2.60
Jakarta	Composite Index	586.92	583.78	+0.59
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,948.78	2,925.96	+0.59
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,112.05	3,104.66	+0.24

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Indonesia** threatened to boycott countries that complained to the World Trade Organization about its so-called national car policy, which gives tax breaks to a company controlled by a son of President Suharto.
- **Sinopec**, China's national oil refiner, plans to increase refining capacity to between 300 million and 350 million metric tons a year by 2010 from 166 million tons a year now.
- **Royal Ahold NV** set up a 50-50 joint venture with China's **Venturetech Investment Corp.** to start a supermarket chain in Shanghai.
- **Japan's** markets must be fully deregulated to ensure that the nation does not fall further behind in the global finance business, a panel on reform measures said in an interim report.
- **Japan's industrial output** dropped 2.3 percent in August from July, partly because of a pullback from exceptionally strong demand for personal computers in June and July.
- **Broken Hill Pty.** said major steelmakers may form ventures to build large, traditional steel mills in Asia rather than building smaller, high-technology plants separately.
- **Thailand's** central bank, yielding to complaints from commercial banks, shelved a plan unveiled last week to curb loans made by offshore bank branches to Thai customers.
- **Vietnam** is changing its investment laws so that the amount of sales tax to be paid by foreign companies will be determined when a license to operate is issued rather than six months later, the current practice. *AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AP*

PEARSON: *Economist Chief Is Named Head of the Company*

Continued from Page 15

immense and underutilized database. It is that part of the Journal package that has already helped to make the acquisition one of The Economist's best-performing units, according to Ms. Scardino.

Before coming to London, Ms. Scardino headed The Economist's North American operations. Her journalistic experience began at The Georgia Gazette, a Pulitzer Prize-winning newspaper that she founded with her husband in 1978.

Given her still-sketchy knowledge of her new domain, Ms. Scardino was reluctant to commit herself to specific changes at Pearson, which last year posted pretax profit of £365 million on revenue of £1.89 billion.

But her assessment of the highlights of her career at The Economist offer a hint of where she may lead her new charge. First and foremost, she singled out The Economist's "step change" in profit in her time there. She also prided herself on cultural changes she had brought about, saying that the magazine group had become "more focused on achievement, more adventurous and risk-taking" as well as developing more "company courage."

But analysts said they were troubled by Ms. Scardino's lack of a track record. They pointed out that Pearson's profit is about 20 times that of The Economist, with many more diverse revenue sources.

"Running The Economist is not quite the same as running a big diverse group on the scale of Pearson," an analyst said.

Asked if, as the chairman of a company often accused of being stuffy and conservative, he had enjoyed pulling off such a surprise as the naming of an American woman to head Pearson, Mr. Blakenham said that "it never does any harm to surprise people."

He also noted that, for a media group whose largest market is in the United States, putting an American at the helm helped to reaffirm Pearson's stature as an international media group.

In a country still riven by distinctions of class, Ms. Scardino said being American was an asset. "They don't know your accent and the school you went to," she said. "They can't pigeonhole you."

Mr. Blakenham will retire as chairman in May, and Pearson named Dennis Stevenson to succeed him. Mr. Blakenham had been chairman since 1983, and before that he served as chief executive for six years.

INVEST: *Deutsche Telekom Bids for a Nation of Shareholders*

Continued from Page 15

promoting an Aktienkultur: It wants to sell not only a second $10 billion chunk of Deutsche Telekom but also the huge bank operated by the German post office and billions of dollars in state-owned real estate.

Beyond that, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government is trimming back Germany's expensive system of retirement benefits.

Officials hope that the rise of private pension funds and mutual funds will begin providing an alternative and make further cuts more palatable.

If the Deutsche Telekom offering fails, however, many officials fear it could spoil attitudes toward stocks for a long time to come. Germans now invest only 5.4 percent of their household assets in stock, compared with 17.5 percent among Britons and 21.1 percent for Americans, according to the German Equity Institute, a research group.

For all of Germany's wealth — total household assets are about $2.5 trillion — this is a country that saves rather than invests. Germans put half their savings into low-interest but secure bank certificates and bonds and about 20 percent into insurance policies.

To be on the safe side, Deutsche Telekom offered an enticement of its own two weeks ago. Even though the company is saddled with $70 billion in debt and must open its monopoly market to powerful rivals by 1998, it announced that it would double its dividend next year to 1.20 Deutsche marks (78 cents) a share, at a total cost to the company of 1.5 billion DM.

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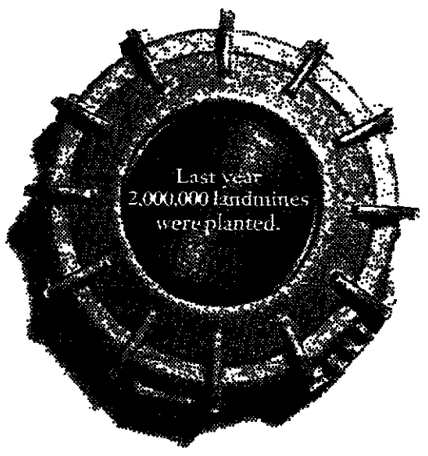
OR THE BAD NEWS?



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The world is making more landmines than it can ever hope to clear.

Unfortunately the problem isn't just a mathematical one.

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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)
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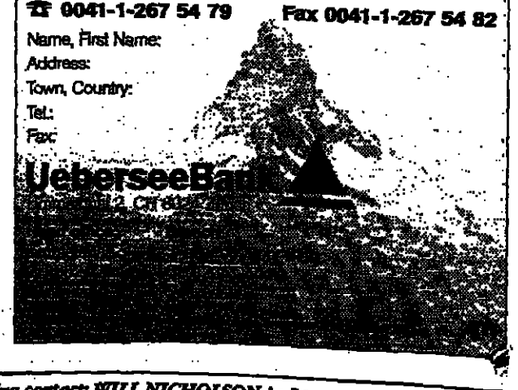

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

LUXURY REAL ESTATE

A HOME OF ONE'S OWN DESIGN

For those with money and imagination, Europe offers idyllic settings and talented architects.

Europe's top architects are best known for their big public projects. The few rich private clients who commission luxury homes typically prefer anonymity, and their completed houses make at most a discreet appearance in the illustrated pages of glossy monthlies.

Yet for those with money, determination and a dash of daring, the Old Continent offers a plethora of stunning settings for bespoke modern design and individual statements of style. Sites range from the wild Atlantic and perfumed Mediterranean coastlines to translucent northern lakes, remote Alpine pastures and the intimate walled recesses of Europe's most ancient cities.

Sir Norman Foster and Partners in London operates a worldwide architectural practice that tackles everything from regenerating and expanding cities to interior design, corporate graphics and exhibitions.

The partnership also recently masterminded a family house in the Sauerland region of northern Germany. The building integrates sharp-edged sober design and expansive use of open space into a south-facing hillside commanding panoramic views of the valley beyond.

"Access from the road is directly onto the roof terrace of the house, which is a two-story concrete and brickwork structure dug into the hillside. An entrance ramp leads down through the different levels to a lower garden terrace, and all levels are connected by exterior steps into the landscape," explain Foster and Partners in a presentation of the finished project.

The lowest level is the family domain. This contains a book-lined hearth and an open kitchen, both adjacent to a double-height living space.

Picking a spot

"Nowadays it is very difficult to design an adventurous contemporary house in a country like France, where people with money to spend often prefer to restore an old property and where tight planning regulations lean toward the maintenance of traditional regional styles," comments Paris-based architect Jean-Jacques Ory.

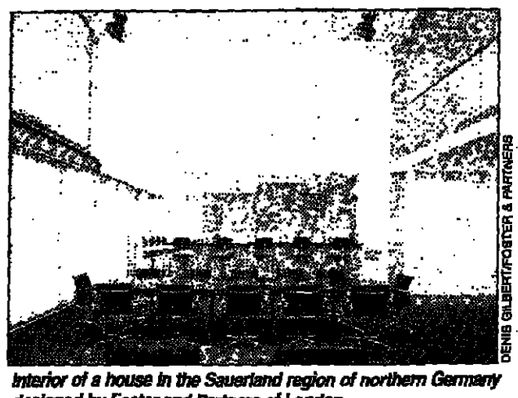
"Spain, on the other hand, still generally allows architects greater freedom of expression. Interesting modern houses can also be found in Britain and around Brussels," he adds.

By way of example, Mr. Ory points to a holiday home that he designed in the southeast corner of the Spanish island of Mallorca. "Built on a rocky slope, the house is extremely simple in shape and construction, including elements in baked earthenware. Pure white in color, the building is quite low, and I was able to make optimum use of glass panels to emphasize the play of light," Mr. Ory explains.

Ecological consciousness

German architects Ingenhoven Overdiek und Partner of Düsseldorf recently designed a prestige family house called the Wohnhaus Düsseldorf, due to be built on a parkland site near the Rhine. "The greatest care was taken to incorporate biological and ecological aspects into the design concept," the architects assert.

The long structure will divide the property into two separate areas, allowing most of the land to remain free of buildings. A wooden framework will be built of untreated North American timber, and windows will cover the entire garden-side facade.



DENIS GILBERT/FOSTER & PARTNERS

Interior of a house in the Sauerland region of northern Germany designed by Foster and Partners of London.

Lyon-based architects Jourda & Perraudin are about to launch construction work on a luxurious chalet project in the mountainous Haute-Savoie region of southeastern France. The two partners place particular emphasis on choosing construction materials and techniques that will stand the test of time and thus help to conserve the earth's resources.

According to Foster and Partners, it is especially important to accompany the client through every stage of a project. The firm also makes extensive use of models both as design tools and to communicate ideas to the client.

In the end, the choice of an architect is a very personal matter, " comments Jean-Jacques. Ory. "Word-of-mouth recommendation typically plays the biggest role," he concludes.

Michael Rowe

NEW YORK: MARKET RATES FOR RENTALS?

Rental prices are at highest levels ever.

The New York City housing market, notorious for consistently ranking as perhaps the tightest of any major American city, is being further roiled by the prospect of rental "decontrol."

Officially, rent control (or "stabilization," as it is called) remains as long as a housing emergency exists. But the state legislature is now considering deregulating some units. The legislature took a very tentative step when it allowed landlords to charge renters who meet certain income criteria market rates on their apartments.

Meanwhile, two major factors have pushed rentals up to their highest prices ever: the city's economic recovery and the continuing conversion of rentals into co-ops.

Moreover, there is a growing perception that the city is a more attractive place to live. "The city is so much more popular and so much more stable, safer," says Joan Ambrose of Ambrose MarElia, a Manhattan brokerage firm. "It makes people more comfortable purchasing."

Co-op owners, who until recently chose to rent rather than sell in a depressed market, are now taking advantage of higher prices to sell their units. "A lot of co-ops and condos rented when the market was not as brisk," Ms. Ambrose says. "Now, they're selling. That tends to take care of a lot of the oversupply." Rentals have gotten so expensive that many prospective tenants of co-op sublets think of negotiating with the owner to buy.

Landlords have been taking rentals off the market by converting their buildings to co-ops. As "sponsors" of co-op conversions, they can make more selling their apartments than allowing them to continue as rentals, subject to price regulation.

As a result of these market forces, New York, once known as a city of renters, is becoming more like the rest of the country.

Smarter to buy?

"In most instances, it's clearly cheaper to buy than rent," says Barbara Corcoran, head of the Corcoran group, a brokerage firm. Even in "fringe areas" like the blocks near Columbia University or the East Village, buyers have a price advantage, she adds.

Co-op studio apartments, once considered unmarketable, are taking less than five months to sell. "That sounds slow, but the average list time was 11 months," Ms. Corcoran says. According to the Corcoran group, the rental price of a typical two-bedroom doorman apartment in Manhattan has increased by 33 percent since 1994. By contrast, the price of comparable units for sale decreased by 7 percent during the same period.

Even the manager of Corcoran's rental division agrees that, in general, buying makes more sense than renting. "A lot of people who would have purchased in 1991-1992, because the sale market was so bad, didn't," comments Kathy LaBlanc.

Where rentals thrive

So why would anyone rent? The main reason is the restrictive policies and outrageous demands for voluminous personal, financial and other information that New York's infamous co-op boards now demand of potential buyers.

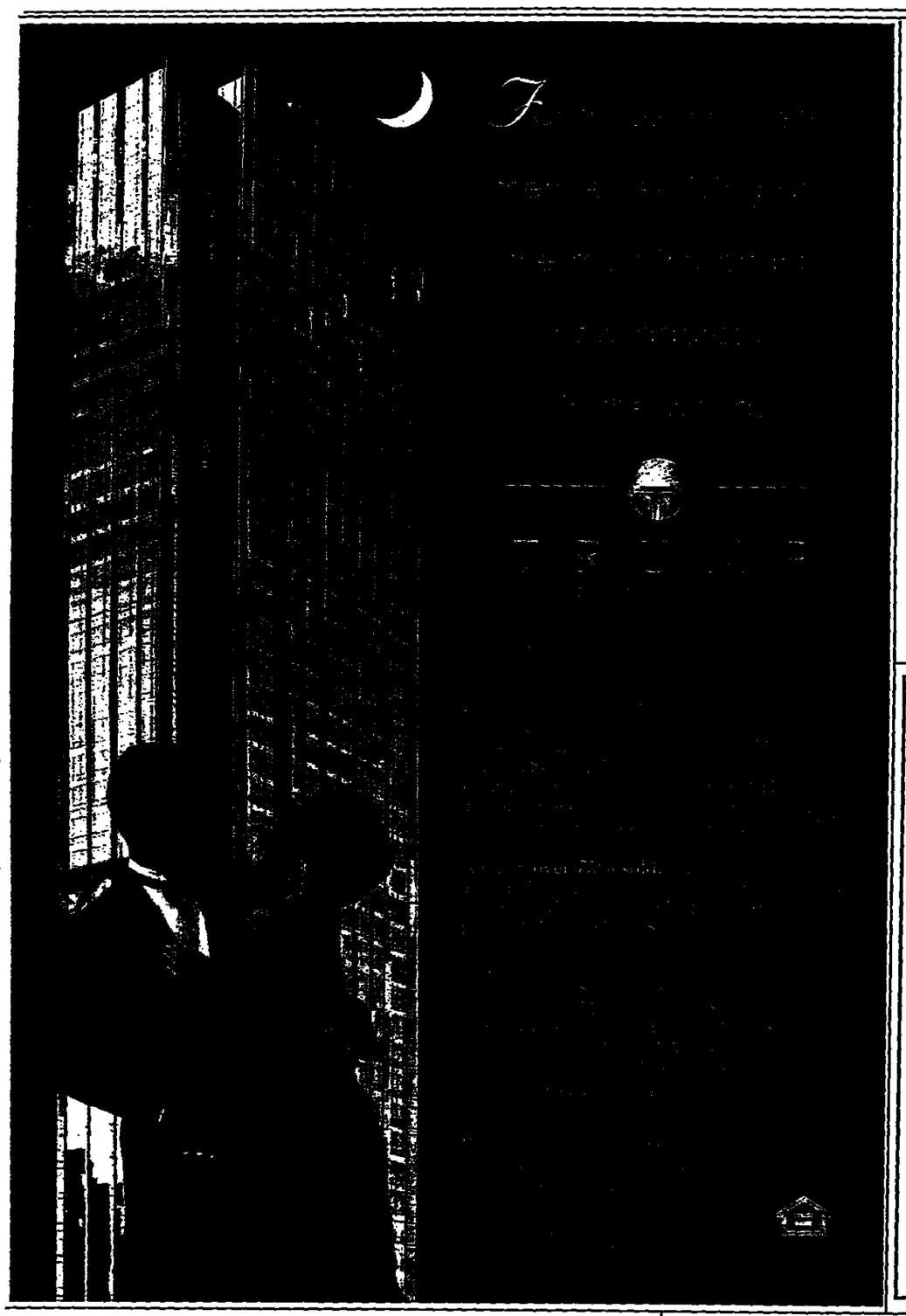
In addition, foreign buyers are virtually shut out of the co-op market – a restriction that has aided high-end condos like Trump International, the new luxury building going up on Columbus Circle. As Bruce Warwick of Galbreath Co., a partner in Trump International Hotel & Tower Condominium, explains, "There are no minimum cash requirements, financing arrangements are more negotiable, and assets don't have to be U.S.-based."

Many renters of high-end units "can't pass a board," says Corinne Pulitzer, director of rentals at Charles H. Greenthal Co. "They want something opulent and special and are willing to pay outrageous rentals."

Demand has created a shortage of rentals, even at the record-high prices. Developers have responded to the booming market with a slew of new rental buildings, which should ease the crunch somewhat, although all of these tend to be at the high end of the market.

New rentals include the Strathmore, the Sienna and the Knickerbocker, all on the Upper East Side; the Millennium, near Lincoln Center, where apartments, among the most expensive in town, rented out quickly.

Steve Weinstein



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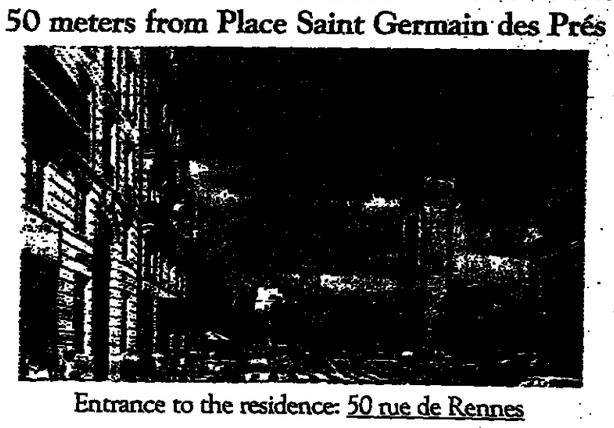

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LUXURY REAL ESTATE

RIVER FEVER

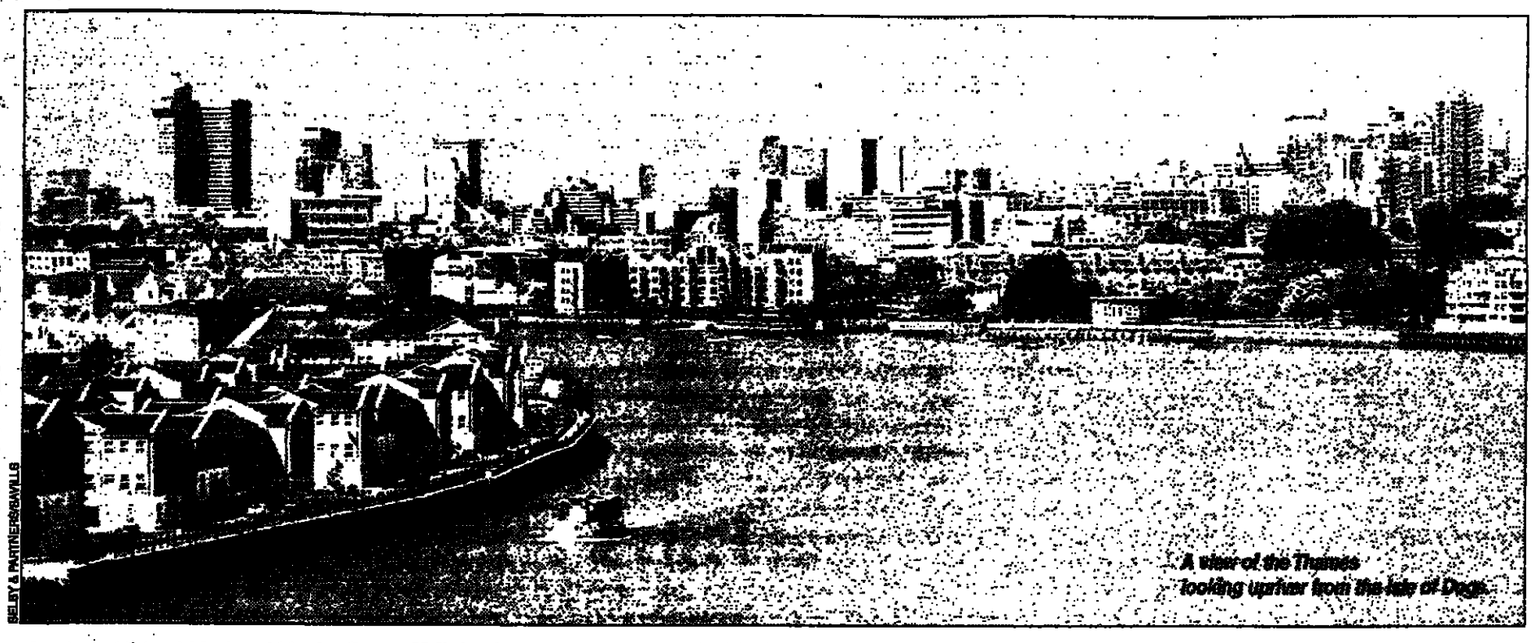
New projects abound on the banks of the Thames.

London has always had a river running through it. But for most of its history it has, with too few exceptions, turned its back on this marvellous asset. This is now changing at a dizzying rate.

The first herald of this new trend since King Henry VIII took over Hampton Court Palace while courting Anne Boleyn was Chelsea Harbour, built with its own marina in the 1970s. Since then, London has rapidly been waking up to the idea that people not only like river views but are prepared to pay a premium for them.

This may have something to do with the new emphasis placed on the Thames by the minister for London, John Gummer, who has commissioned several studies and hosted seminars on the subject.

It almost certainly has much to do with recent high-profile riverside attractions like the Tate Gallery of Modern Art at Bankside, the reconstruction of the Shakespearean Globe theater opposite St. Paul's Cathedral and the proposed Millennium Ferris Wheel to be built near Waterloo Bridge.



A view of the Thames looking upriver from the Isle of Dogs.

SELBY & PARTNERS/PANOS

County Hall and from Richmond to Chelsea

One of the most successful riverside projects to date has, in fact, been next to the Waterloo site. County Hall, former home of London's disbanded elected government, has been converted into hundreds of flats by Galliard, and virtually all were sold, mostly off-plan, at prices beginning at £99,000 (about $150,000) for the smallest one-bedroom, no-view unit.

The company has now decided to repeat its success with similar conversions of the Shell Centre next door and the "Little Adelphi," next to the world-famous Savoy Hotel, which boasts river views from its penthouse. It is also planning additional blocks within the County Hall development itself.

But "river fever" goes well beyond the heart of London. In Richmond, to the west, work is soon to commence on the second phase of a development of which the first 108 units have already sold out. Another 112 apartments, 12 town houses and eight penthouses in landscaped surroundings will complete Richmond Bridge, which already has a substantial waiting list. Not far away, the ambitious Barnes Waterside development by Berkeley Homes has seen almost 200 of the 321 homes sold at prices ranging from £157,000 to £1,325,000.

Moving east, Kings Henry's Reach near Hammersmith Bridge still has 23 units available out of a total of 84 built, most at around £165,000.

New on the scene, having just obtained planning permission, is the redevelopment of the historic home of the Fulham Football Club, Craven Cottage. This is yet another site that traditionally turned its back on the water. Now, to designs by architects RHWL, the restoration of the stadium is to be funded from the proceeds of the sale of 142 new apartments facing the Thames and with a public river walk.

Not far from Chelsea Harbour is Regent on the River. The 40 remaining river-view apartments range from £170,000 to £260,000, and buyers are offered single membership in the adjacent Harbour Club health and fitness center.

The Docklands

Nowhere in London has the emergence of riverside living been as striking as in the Docklands. Both on the Isle of Dogs (a peninsula) to the north and Surrey Quays to the south, developments with river views have enjoyed a constant and clear price advantage since the earliest projects in the Tower Bridge and Wapping areas.

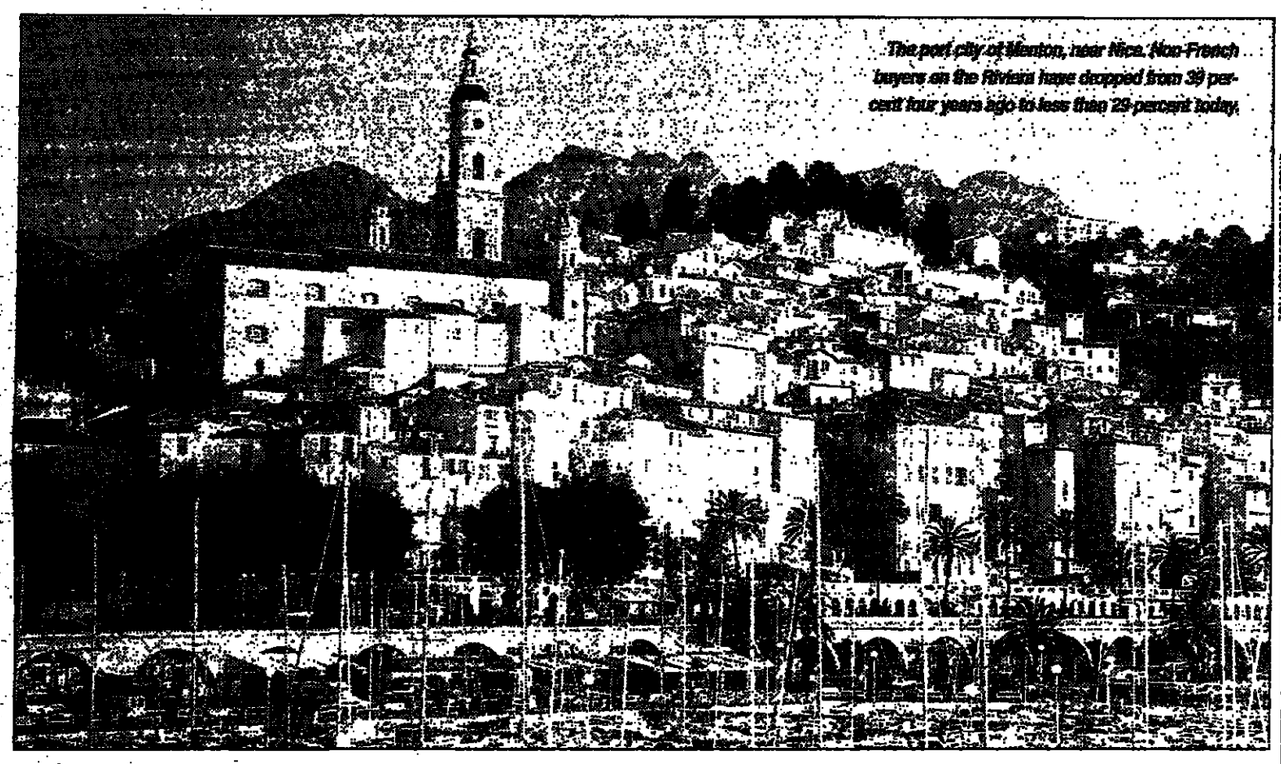
At Dundee Wharf on the Isle of Dogs, developers Ballymore Properties have recently launched the second phase of 30 apartments and 11 penthouses. They boast water "on three sides" and balconies overlooking the river with views across from Tower Hill and Canary Wharf to Greenwich.

In line with the kind of buyers they are hoping to attract with prices between £110,00 and £335,000, the two-bedroom apartments have two bathrooms as well. A private fitness center, complete with sauna and steam room, is part of the scheme.

Mira Bar-Hillel

'NOUVEAU REALISME' IN THE FRENCH MARKET

The beauty of La Belle France hasn't been reflected over the last few years in its residential real estate market.



The port city of Menton, near Nice. Non-French buyers on the Riviera have dropped from 39 percent four years ago to less than 29 percent today.

TOM IBBOTSON/PHOTONICA-STONE

Both in Paris and on the Côte d'Azur, French luxury property "seems to have lost its allure," says Richard Crofthwaite, a partner with international real estate broker Knight Frank.

The French market hasn't yet recovered from the frenzied speculation of the late 1980s. Mr. Crofthwaite cites the French economy as the most likely reason.

Luxury homes in the French capital (that is, apartments of a minimum of 350 square meters, or about 4,000 square feet) continue to move down in price. In Mr. Crofthwaite's opinion, the fall hasn't bottomed out.

The Côte d'Azur has experienced a similar slide, although brokers in the area are hopeful that the bottom has been reached.

The Observatoire Immobilier de la Côte d'Azur (Observation Post for Real Estate on the Côte d'Azur) reported last month that the average price for a new home dropped again between 1994 and 1995, from 17,364 francs to 16,355 francs ($3,350 to $3,155) per square meter.

In Paris, luxury apartments are down from 30 percent to as much as 50 percent from their highs, but Mr. Crofthwaite says, "There are so few deals [on the high end] these days that it's hard to give an exact figure."

Patience and ingenuity

Selling a home in France today is an exercise in patience, ingenuity and realism. Unlike the stagnant situation confronting sellers last year, currently there are buyers on the market.

In Paris, would-be buyers of premium properties are members of the international set – principally businesspeople from the Far East and Americans. They are less impressed by charm and elegance than they are by "international standards," meaning modern kitchens, baths, air conditioning, elevators and wiring for computers. Mr. Crofthwaite cites the example of a Parisian building recently renovated to such standards that sold out quickly and successfully. "But in most Paris apartments, technology has been left behind," he sighs.

The profile of buyers on the Riviera is changing. Today's buyers tend to be residents who work in the area, rather than investors in vacation homes or retirement properties. In the last three years, sales of new homes as principal residences have increased by nine points, to equal 36 percent of the local market.

There are far fewer foreigners buying on the Riviera than there have been in the past. Four years ago, non-French constituted the largest percentage of new property buyers: 39 percent, versus 38 percent for locals and 23 percent for Parisians. Today, local buyers represent 45 percent of buyers, and the foreign presence has dropped 10 points, to less than 29 percent.

New market reality

The French property market reflects a deep-rooted transformation of the real estate market in Europe as a whole. Economist Robert Beckman, financial advisor and author of a book being published this month called "Housequake," points out that the recent decline in property values is the first that Europe has experienced since the end of World War II.

"Except for a sideways movement in the early 1970s, the market here has always gone up," Mr. Beckman says. That leaves most agents unprepared to deal with new market realities, he suggests.

In a buyer's market, what can a determined seller do? Brian Groocock, director of the Monaco office of John Taylor, cites two basic rules: "To sell a house, you have to have visits. And to generate visits, you need an appealing initial asking price."

Mr. Crofthwaite puts it succinctly: "Vendors' desires are not yet in synch with buyers' expectations. When they are, things can move."

Mr. Groocock proposes a strategy of bringing down the price of a house gradually over a six-to-nine month period. "You will see that at a certain level the number of visitors escalates. That means you have reached a realistic margin over the dealing price."

Mr. Beckman takes a more individual approach. He suggests that homeowners take the initiative rather than relying completely on their agents. "You have to sell your home, not wait for someone to buy it," he says.

"Ask yourself who is looking for houses in your area and try to capture their attention, using creativity and imagination," he urges. In his book, Mr. Beckman tells the story of an American who sold his home by raffle, using Boy Scouts from the neighborhood to sell tickets.

He also counsels creative financing based on the individual situation, such as the offer of a private first or second mortgage.

It used to be that you needed to win the lottery to afford a luxury home in France. Now you may have to create a lottery to sell one.

Claudia Flisi

"LUXURY REAL ESTATE" *was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune.*
WRITERS: *Mira Bar-Hillel in London; Claudia Flisi in the South of France. Michael Rowe in Paris; Steve Weinstein in New York.*
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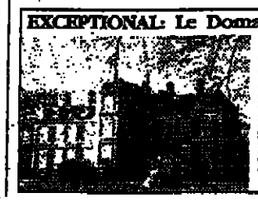
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Herald International Tribune
SPORTS
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1996

WORLD ROUNDUP

Becker Drops Out

TENNIS Wrist pain led Boris Becker to bow out of the Czech Indoor tennis tournament in Ostrava, Czech Republic, the third event he has quit this year because of the problem.

The third-seeded Becker, of Germany, was to have played Czech Martin Damm in a second-round match later Thursday.

Becker ruptured a tendon in his right wrist at Wimbledon in June during his third-round match. Then in September, he pulled out of the Romanian Open in his opening match — the first since Wimbledon — because of the pain in his wrist. *(AP)*

Zimbabwe Fights Back

CRICKET Opener Grant Flower led a Zimbabwe fightback Thursday with an unbeaten 98 after the Pakistan fast bowler Shahid Nazir marked his test debut with three wickets and a run out.

Flower, with Paul Strang proving an effective ally by making 37 not out, brought the touring team from 142 for six to 240 for six at the close on the opening day of the first test in Shiekhupura, Pakistan.

Zimbabwe had been plunged into trouble essentially by Nazir after they won the toss and opted to bat on a grassless pitch.

• South Africa beat India by 47 runs in the opening match of the Titan Cup triangular one-day tournament on Thursday in Hyderabad, India. The third nation in the tournament is Australia. *(Reuters)*

Mexico Defeats Jamaica

SOCCER Mexico moved into a tie for first in its World Cup qualifying group, beating Jamaica, 2-1, on Wednesday night on goals by Roberto Alves and Carlos Hermosillo. Jamaica, Mexico and Honduras all have 2-1 records in Group Three of the North and Central American and Caribbean semifinals, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines is last at 0-3. *(AP)*

Case of Strawberry's Toe

BASEBALL The Yankee's Darryl Strawberry does have a fractured toe, but he says he can play in Game 1 of the World Series, which starts on Saturday in New York.

While X-rays didn't reveal a break, team physician Dr. Stuart Hershon said a CAT scan taken Wednesday morning showed a small fracture at the top of Strawberry's right big toe. *(AP)*

Leonard to Unretire

BOXING It's all but official: Sugar Ray Leonard, age 40 and a grandfather, is back. Leonard will unretire for the fifth time to take on Hector (Macho) Camacho, 34 and also well past his prime, probably in February.

"Everything in principle is done," Mike Acri, promoter for Camacho, said. "About 85 to 90 percent [of the details] are done. We don't have a site and a date yet."

Acri said the site possibilities include Madison Square Garden in New York City, where Leonard announced his retirement the last time after a bruising defeat in 1991; Las Vegas; Atlantic City and San Antonio. *(WP)*

Tragedy in Guatemala: FIFA Must Face Up to Its Duties

Vantage Point/IAN THOMSEN

International Herald Tribune

The first reaction is a sad shake of the head, an empty shrug, as if the tragedy in Guatemala was beyond the reach of normal controls.

The victims' mute reply is that this was not an act of God. It was neither a flood nor an earthquake that saw their bodies spread out in dozens along the floor of the Mateo Flores National Stadium, their arms crossed humbly under rows of floodlights just as mute.

For them the stadium might have felt like a ship dragging under with too many refugees.

The survivors in Guatemala City, some of them still clinging to the stadium fences, were heard on broadcasts Wednesday night shouting to firemen descriptions of the clothing and hair color of companions who had disappeared beneath the crowd.

It was not an act of God that took their lives; and they weren't refugees.

Nor was it was just "one of those things that happen" in a country like Guatemala. It is not to be dismissed by those who don't understand the country or the culture of its dead.

Indeed, Guatemala City now seems not so far away from Sheffield, England, where seven years ago 99 people were killed by a comparable stampede at Hillsborough Stadium.

The English authorities reacted by doing away with, at great financial cost, the standing-room-only terraces and fences that were the framework of the Hillsborough tragedy.

They also made a scientific effort at policing hooliganism, which hasn't eradicated the threat but has prevented scenes as bloody as that at Heysel Stadium in Brussels, where 39 people were killed in rioting in 1985.

Early reports suggested that the overcrowding at Guatemala was the result of forged tickets. It will be no easy thing for FIFA, the international soccer federation, to foresee the problems and assure controls to prevent their recurrence.

It seems like an impossible job. There are hundreds of thousands of official soccer matches played annually in every kind of setting the world can offer, and FIFA is responsible for all of them.

But FIFA claims the responsibility. It is a political organization. Its autocratic president, the elderly Joao Havelange of Brazil, has hopes to be considered for the Nobel Peace Prize. His supporters and rivals are all political animals who seek a kind of global power and with it the reward of being treated like international dignitaries.

The rewards of running the world's most popular game are great. The responsibilities are enormous.

The horrible, chain-reaction accident in Guatemala was not an act of God, the dead were not knowing victims, and this is not a time for blame. It will be easy for the leaders of FIFA to investigate and apply strict punishment to the Guatemalan federation. That will be incidental to their true responsibility, which is to do everything they can to make certain it doesn't happen again elsewhere.

The leaders of most global sports federations are criticized justly for their tendency to run amok, unfettered as they are by the absence of international legislation to police them.

At times it seems Havelange runs soccer like a kingdom. He must redouble efforts to care for his people, however far flung they are. No other issue is more important.

Cup Champion PSG Falls to Galatasaray

Liverpool, Barcelona and Athens Win

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Galatasaray's striker Hakan Sukur scored twice as the Turkish team upset defending the Cup Winners' Cup champion, Paris St. Germain, 4-2 Thursday in one of eight Cup Winners' second-round, first-leg matches.

The Istanbul team's star striker Sukur opened the scoring in the 5th minute after receiving a long pass from George Hagi of Romania. Tugay Kerimoglu further delighted fans of 25,000 by striking the Turks' second goal at the 14th minute from outside the penalty area.

The Parisians equalized with two successive goals, by Paul Leguen and Julio Dely Valdes, in the 21st and 22nd minutes.

CUP WINNERS' CUP

But a header by Sukur in the 31st minute put Galatasaray back in the lead. Four minutes into the second half, another precision pass by Hagi let Hakan Unsal put it away to make it 4-2.

AIK Stockholm 3, Nimes 1 The French third-division club Nimes' dreams of reaching the quarterfinals of the Cup Winners' Cup look forlorn after the team was beaten, 3-1, by AIK Stockholm in the first leg of the second round.

Nimes, playing before its home fans, was looking forward to another upset after knocking out Kispest Honved of Hungary in the first round.

But Stockholm scored twice in three minutes in the first half as Pascal Simpson exploited a blunder from Nimes' Polish goalkeeper. Stanislaw Karwat, in the ninth minute and Cesar Pacha made it 2-0 with a close-range effort in the 12th.

Stockholm stayed on top of a naive Nimes team in the second half and scored a further goal through Mattias Johansson in the 70th minute.

Nimes managed to reduce the deficit in the last minute thanks to a superb shot from substitute Sebastien Fidani.

"It looks like it's all over," said Nimes' coach, Pierre Mosca, whose team qualified for Europe by reaching the French Cup final. "It's a bit sad. If we had played in the first half the way we did in the second, maybe we would have had a chance."

AEK Athens 2, Olympia Ljubliana 0 On a slippery field sprinkled by earlier rain, the Greek team proved too strong for the Slovenes in Ljubliana.

AEK took the lead early in the 12th minute when striker Christos Kostis ended a run down the left sideline with a shot from about 17 meters that landed in the top left corner of the net.

Olympia also had several chances in the first half but shots by Igor Benedejcic and Kliton Bozgo lacked precision.

AEK outperformed Olympia both in midfield organization and a tight defense. Timour Ketspaya increased AEK's lead in the 55th minute when he dribbled past a lackluster defense to hit the right corner of the Slovene goal.

Liverpool 2, Sion 1 John Barnes headed in a second-half goal Thursday to lift Liverpool to a 2-1 victory over home side Sion.

Sion's Christophe Bonvin opened the scoring in the 11th minute, dribbling the ball around Liverpool defenders and goalie David James. But the Swiss club was unable to come up with another.

Robbie Fowler, who has missed the last three games because of an ankle injury, demonstrated his recovery by equalizing in the 24th minute before 16,500 spectators watching the first-leg, second-round game in Tourbillon stadium.

Barnes's goal came in the 60th minute when, positioned by the near post, he headed a corner kick to the far side.

Steve McManaman led Liverpool in much of the fast-paced game, but Sion goalie Stephane Lehmann made numerous spectacular saves to keep him from scoring.

It was the first loss for the Sion club in 13 games under trainer Alberto Bigon.

Barcelona 3, Red Star Belgrade 1 Two goals in the space of a minute by Brazilian Giovanni helped the home side FC Barcelona turn the tide and down Red Star Belgrade 3-1.

Although match favorite from the start, Barcelona had gone into the game fearing the absence of Brazilian star Ronaldo would upset the team's successful run. But Giovanni showed he was more than capable of filling the gap.

Youth-filled Red Star, a pale reflection of the side that dazzled Europe five years ago as European champion, looked to have the edge in the opening minutes with left winger Bratislav Zivkovic making several daring runs.

But by the end of the first quarter Barcelona had settled down and begun to take control.

Giovanni had a first shot from the edge of area palmed away by a diving Red Star keeper Zvonko Milojevic, in the 18th minute. Two minutes later Spanish international Juan Antonio Pizzi had a header bounce off the crossbar and go wide.

But as the home side stepped up its attacks, Red Star suddenly found itself in the lead in the 21st minute after a right-footed lobbing shot out on the left wing by Zivkovic caught Barcelona's Portuguese goalkeeper Vitor Baia unawares and bounced behind him into the net.

In the 34th minute Barcelona equalized when Giovanni coolly chested in the ball from a shot fired across the area by Bulgarian striker Hristo Stoichkov.

Then less than a minute later, the Brazilian headed in a cross from the right wing by Barcelona's Portuguese striker Luis Figo.

Early in the second half, Figo made it 3-1 when he hammered home a shot following a pass into the center from Luis Enrique on the right wing.

Fiorentina 2, Sparta 1 Argentine striker Gabriel Batistuta scored a quick goal and Swedish midfielder Stefan Schwarz added another in the second half as Fiorentina downed Sparta Prague 2-1 in Florence.

Horst Siegl scored for the visitors with nine minutes left, keeping alive qualifying chances of the Czech team.

Batistuta scored the opening goal after only five minutes of play at the Artemio Franchi stadium.

Fed by his favorite teammate Francesco Baiano, Batistuta headed the ball past Czech goalie Michal Caloun.

Fiorentina's second goal came in the 57th when Schwarz fired a powerful left drive from the penalty area edge.

Siegel, left unmarked within the penalty area, headed in Sparta's only goal in the 81st.

Batistuta had a couple of second half opportunities but kicked the ball past the bar as he appeared tired following a tough match on a rain-soaked field.

Brann Bergen 2, PSV Eindhoven 1 In Oslo, Brann Bergen of Norway beat PSV Eindhoven of Holland 2-1 on two first-half goals by winger Mons Ivar Hjelde.

Hjelde shot his team ahead in the 29th minute, then followed up with a penalty kick to make it 2-0 five minutes later. Philip Cocu pulled back a goal in the final minutes. *(AP, Reuters)*

Jean-Paul Pelissier/Reuters

Nicolas Marx of Nimes fighting for the ball against Stockholm defenders.

Australia's Exodus of Soccer Stars

Reuters

SYDNEY — Former Liverpool midfielder Craig Johnston once succinctly summarized his feelings about playing soccer for Australia.

"Playing football for Australia is like surfing for England," he said during his heyday at Anfield a decade ago.

Johnston preferred to try his luck with England, the country in which he built his reputation, rather than take up a guaranteed place in Australia's national side.

Five failed bids to qualify for the World Cup finals since their sole appearance in 1974 lent weight to Johnston's view of Australian soccer. But now there are growing signs of its emergence as a significant source of playing talent.

Aston Villa goalkeeper Mark Bosnich, charged with misconduct on Monday after giving a Nazi salute to Tottenham Hotspur supporters, Lazio sweeper Paul Okon and West Ham winger Stan Lazaridis head an ever-expanding list of Australian players based overseas.

What began as a trickle a decade ago has become a major exodus. More than 100 players have left for Europe and Asia to work as full-time professionals, an option denied them at home because of the game's shaky finances.

Bosnich, Lazaridis and Okon reflect the social changes which have transformed both Australian society and its soccer.

As descendants of Croatian, Greek and Italian families respectively, they are the products of a post-war influx of immigrants who added Balkan and Mediterranean flair to a traditionally robust English-style game in Australia.

But according to some observers, including Soccer Australia, the sport's governing body, postwar immigration also created a problem which has stunted the game's development as a spectator sport.

Of the 14 semi-professional national league clubs, more than half evolved from within particular ethnic or national communities. Several are now fighting to retain their ethnic character and identity in the face of official policy.

Over the past 18 months, Soccer Australia chairman David Hill has sought to marginalize this ethnic influence. He wants clubs to appeal to the broad Australian community.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYOFFS

WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

St. Louis	000	000	010	1	6	1
Atlanta	010	010	01x	3	7	0

AL Benes, Fossas (6), Petkovsek (6), Stottlemyre (8) and Pagnozzi; G.Maddux, Wohlers (8) and J. Lopez. W—G. Maddux, 1-1. L—AL Benes, 0-1. Sv—Wohlers (2)

(Best-of-seven series tied 3-3)

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	3	0	2	8	18	7
Tampa Bay	3	1	0	6	17	13
Philadelphia	3	4	0	6	16	20
N.Y. Rangers	2	3	2	6	23	22
New Jersey	2	2	0	4	9	10
N.Y. Islanders	1	1	2	4	10	7
Washington	1	3	0	2	14	16

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	3	1	2	8	26	19
Boston	2	1	1	5	16	16
Hartford	2	1	0	4	8	9
Ottawa	1	1	2	4	11	11
Buffalo	1	4	0	2	6	18
Pittsburgh	1	4	0	2	12	24

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	6	0	0	12	23	11
Phoenix	3	2	3	6	16	12
St. Louis	3	2	2	6	14	13
Chicago	3	3	0	6	15	13
Detroit	2	3	0	4	11	9
Toronto	1	3	0	2	11	15

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	4	3	0	8	19	20
Colorado	3	2	1	7	24	16
Los Angeles	3	3	0	6	21	23
Calgary	3	4	0	6	14	16
Vancouver	2	3	0	4	13	13
Anaheim	1	3	2	4	20	24
San Jose	1	3	2	4	16	26

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 4, Calgary 2
N.Y. Rangers 8, Pittsburgh 1
Florida 3, San Jose 3
Philadelphia 4, Anaheim 3

SOCCER

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS' LEAGUE

GROUP A
Auxerre 1, Grasshopper Zurich 0
Ajax Amsterdam 4, Glasgow Rangers 1

GROUP B
Atletico Madrid 0, Borussia Dortmund 1
Steaua Bucharest 1, Widzew Lodz 0

GROUP C
Rapid Vienna 1, Juventus 1
Fenerbance 0, Manchester United 2

GROUP D
IFK Gothenburg 2, AC Milan 1
Rosenborg Trondheim 0, Porto 1

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

SEMIFINALS

GROUP THREE
Mexico 2, Jamaica 1

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES
Peru 4, United States 1
Brazil 3, Lithuania 1

SOUTH AMERICAN SUPERCUP

QUATERFINALS, FIRST LEG
Santos 2, Atletico Nacional 0
Velez Sarsfield 3, Olimpia 0

SECOND ROUND, FIRST LEG
Guarani 0, Lanus 2

Dax 34, Treviso 14

POOL B
Leicester 27, Leinster 10
Scottish Borders 24, Llanelli 16

POOL C
Neath 27, Caledonia 1
Harlequins 21, Ulster 15

POOL D
Cardiff 48, Munster 18
Toulouse 44, Milan 26

BASKETBALL

EUROLEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

GROUP A
Ulker Spor 84, Maccabi Tel Aviv 80

GROUP B
Cibona Zagreb 64, Teamsystem Bologne 71

GROUP C
Barcelona 78, Villeurbanne 81

GROUP D
Dynamo Moscow 71, Partizan Belgrade 72

RUGBY LEAGUE

EUROPEAN CUP

POOL A
Pontypridd 32, Edinburgh 10

CRICKET

FIRST TEST MATCH
PAKISTAN VS. ZIMBABWE
THURSDAY, IN SHEIKHUPURA, PAKISTAN
Zimbabwe 1st innings: 240-6

TITAN CUP
HYDRABAD, INDIA
TRIANGULAR ONE DAY SERIES
SOUTH AFRICA VS. INDIA
India innings: 214 (46.2 overs)
South Africa innings: 2a1-7 (50 overs)
South Africa beat India by 47 runs.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE —Named Ray Miller pitching coach and signed him to a two-year contract. Announced the resignation of Jamie Reed, assistant trainer, effective in November.

CHICAGO —Fired D. Mansolino, third base coach. Named D. Rader third base coach.

CLEVELAND —Assigned OF Casey Candaele to Buffalo of the American Association. Sent RHP Jeff Sexton and RHP James Lewis, outright to Buffalo. Announced INF Geronimo Pena refused a minor league assignment and elected to become a free agent.

MILWAUKEE —Sent RHP Byron Browne, RHP Ramon Garcia and RHP Jamie McAndrew, outright to Tucson, PCL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

COLORADO —Named Clint Hurdle hitting coach.

MONTREAL —Announced Joe Kerrigan, pitching coach, will not return for the 1997 season. Announced C Lenny Webster and LHP Dave Leiper refused minor league assignments and elected to become free agents. Signed INF Andy Stankiewicz and assigned him outright to Ottawa, IL.

PITTSBURGH —Re-signed OF Al Martin to a two-year contract extension through 1999. Promoted John Strignano from director of major league baseball administration to assistant general manager. Assigned P Joe Boever, P Dave Wainhouse, 1B Rich Aude and 3B Dale Sveum to Calgary, PCL.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON —Released G Chris Kingsbury. Signed G Bernard Blunt.

FOOTBALL

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CAROLINA —Waived DT Tommy Jeter. Claimed DT Ed Phillon off waivers from the Buffalo Bills.

CINCINNATI —Claimed WR Kevin Jordan off waivers from the Arizona Cardinals. Waived WR Tyrone Winans.

INDIANAPOLIS —Waived OL Steve Hardin. Activated OL Casey Wiegmann from the practice squad. Signed RB Arnold Mickens and RB Leon Neal to the practice squad. Waived OL Clay Williams from the practice squad.

MIAMI —Signed OL John Beck.

NEW ORLEANS —Signed RB Earnest Hunter. Placed S J.J. McCleskey on injured reserve.

SPORTS NOTES

OCTOBER 18, 1924

RED GIVES MICHIGAN THE BLUES. ILLINOIS'S RED GRANGE RUNS FOR TOUCHDOWNS OF 95, 67, 56, 56, AND 14 YARDS. HE TOTALS 402 YARDS RUSHING FOR THE GAME, WHILE PASSING FOR YET ANOTHER SCORE. THE ONE-MAN SHOW BURIES MIGHTY MICHIGAN, 39-14.

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IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet

All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

Mickelson Out of Matchplay

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WENTWORTH, England — Phil Mickelson of the United States and last year's runner-up Steve Elkington of Australia were upset in the opening round of the World Matchplay golf championship at Wentworth on Thursday.

Mickelson went out after a bunker shot at the last bounced in and out of the hole. That stroke of misfortune meant that the PGA Tour money leader lost by one hole to Vijay Singh.

Steve Stricker, Mark O'Meara and Scotland's Colin Montgomerie all made it to the second round.

Stricker came from two down to beat Elkington, 3 and 2; O'Meara overpowered Nobuo Serizawa of Japan, 7 and 5, and Montgomerie won a matchup of the only two Europeans by scoring a 3 and 2 victory over Ian Woosnam.

In Friday's second round, Stricker meets the defending two-time titlist Ernie Els, Singh faces U.S. Open champion Steve Jones, O'Meara plays British Open titlist Tom Lehman and Montgomerie lines up against PGA champion Mark Brooks.

Mickelson had already hit back from five down against Singh but was one behind when they came to the 36th.

Playing his third shot from a greenside bunker, Mickelson knew the ball virtually had to go in to force a playoff. It did. But it dropped so straight, it hit the bottom of the cup and bounced back out again.

"I couldn't believe that it came out of the hole," the left-handed American said. "Obviously, there's a bit of luck in flying in the hole in the first place. But for that to happen it's kind of surprising."

Facing Els, who aims to become the first player to win the title three times in a row, Stricker is on a roll of his own having won all five of his Dunhill Cup matches at St. Andrews last week and making it six head-to-head matches in a row by downing Elkington at Wentworth.

"It's going to be a tough one and being the underdog is right in my favor," Stricker said. "Everyone expects him to win and I'll just go out and try and go about my business and play to the level I have been playing."

Elkington, a former PGA titlist, led Stricker by two until he bogeyed the par-3 23rd. Another bogey at 26 brought Stricker all square and the American went ahead when Elkington double bogeyed the par-4, 452-yard 27th by three-putting after reaching the green in three.

Having finally come to terms with unfamiliar fairways and greens, Stricker surged ahead with three birdies in a row at 30, 31 and 32 and clinched victory with an eight-foot putt at the 34th.

In the tightest match of the opening round, Vijay Singh raced into a five hole lead after seven against Mickelson before the American hit back to tie the match at the 20th of the 36 scheduled holes.

Mickelson, who leads the PGA Tour money list, bogeyed holes one, three and five on his first visit to the £650,000($1.02 million) tournament at Wentworth.

He collected a birdie at the fourth but so did Singh who also birdied the second and seventh to go five up.

Mickelson started his fightback at the eighth with a birdie three, Singh bogeyed the ninth but the Fijian stayed three up until the American produced a birdie-eagle finish to win the last two holes.

Singh, two ahead with two to play, went out of bounds with his second shot at the next-to-last hole and bogeyed and the match went to the 36th with the Fijian one up.

Mickelson dropped into a greenside bunker but almost tied the match with his chip, the ball dropping into the hole and bouncing out again. Singh chipped to within four feet and birdied for the match. *(AP, Reuters)*

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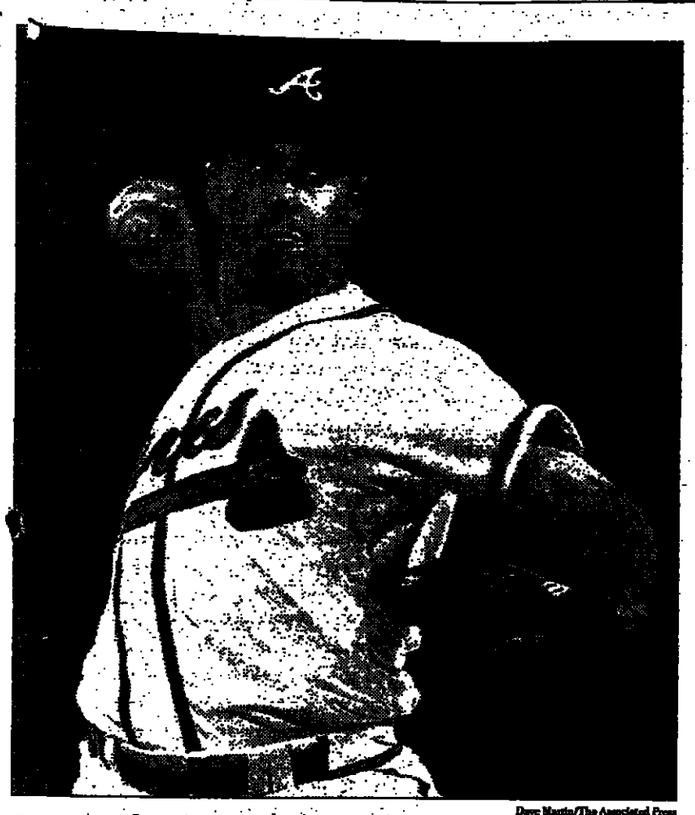
SPORTS



Dave Martin/The Associated Press

Greg Maddux retired 19 of the first 21 Cardinal batters he faced.

Maddux Inspires Braves to Tie Series With Cards

By George Willis
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The greatness of a professional athlete does not truly emerge until he or she faces adversity. It is during those times that character is tested and careers are defined.

Rarely has Greg Maddux faced as much adversity as he did on Wednesday night against the St. Louis Cardinals in Game 6 of the National League Championship Series. Rarely has he performed better.

With the Braves needing success to extend the series to a deciding seventh game, Maddux delivered a vintage performance, pitching a shutout into the eighth inning to lead the defending World Series champions to a 3-1 triumph and tie the series at three victories apiece.

Game 7, to be played here Thursday night, will determine the National League champion and the right to play the New York Yankees in the World Series, which begins Saturday at Yankee Stadium. In a rematch of Game 3 starters, the Braves' big-game specialist, Tom Glavine, will face the Cardinal left-hander Donovan Osborne.

"He's a big-game pitcher, and we'll see if he's up to the challenge," Braves third baseman Chipper Jones said of Glavine, who pitched the World Series clincher last year against the Cleveland Indians. "I'm pretty sure I know the answer to that." Game 7 was made possible by Maddux and a Braves offense that did just enough to earn the victory before a loud sellout crowd of 52,067 at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium.

Maddux retired 19 of the first 21 batters he faced. He held the Cardinals scoreless until Royce Clayton scored on a wild pitch by reliever Mark Wohlers in the eighth inning to the cut Braves' lead to 2-1. Otherwise, Maddux was virtually unsolvable, scattering six hits while striking out seven and walking none.

He threw 80 pitches — 57 strikes — before being relieved by Wohlers with two outs in the eighth inning. Wohlers, after throwing the wild pitch, got the final four outs to keep alive Atlanta's hope of becoming the first team to come back from a three-games-to-one deficit to win the National League Championship Series.

"He was dominating, flat-out dominating," Jones said of Maddux, who understood the importance of Wednesday night's outing.

"If you lose, you find a flight and go home," Maddux said. "If you win, you can go to New York. Everybody wants to go to New York."

He got just enough run support. Jermaine Dye drove in the Braves' first run with a sacrifice fly off Cardinals starter Alan Benes that scored Fred McGriff in the second inning. Mark Lemke brought home Jeff Blauser with a run-scoring single in the fifth, and the pinch-hitter Rafael Belliard singled home Javier Lopez with a infield hit in the eighth off reliever Todd Stottlemyre. Blauser and Lopez both reached base when they were hit by pitches.

The Braves, who had only seven hits, appeared to have scored another run in the seventh when Lemke crossed the plate on an apparent sacrifice fly by Jones. But the third-base umpire, Bob Davidson, ruled that Lemke had left the bag too soon, calling him out when the Cardinals appealed the play.

Davidson's call angered the crowd, but it didn't bother Maddux, who retired the first two Cardinals in the eighth before giving up back-to-back singles to Clayton and Willie McGee. That was when Wohlers came in and took over. "I was done," Maddux said.

Maddux looked like the pitcher who had dominated the Cardinals during the regular season, when he allowed just 2 earned runs in 23 innings. His command was precise and his mixture of pitches unsolvable.

After McGee, the second hitter of the game, singled to right, Maddux retired 11 straight Cardinals through the fourth inning, burning them with sliders and change-ups that glazed the paint. He also relied on his curve ball more than usual.

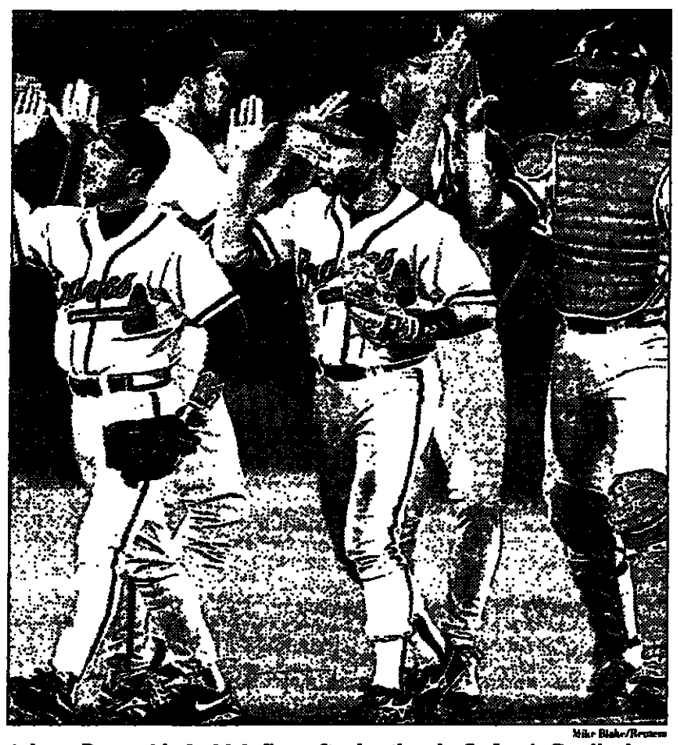
His mixture of pitches was in contrast to Benes, the rookie right-hander, who relied on two pitches, fast and faster. Benes, the younger brother of Cardinals pitcher Andy Benes, got the ball because Manager Tony La Russa was wary of starting Osborne, the winner of Game 3, on three days of rest.

Unleashing heat that was clocked in the mid-90s and mixing it with an occasional slider, Benes did as well as the Cardinals could have expected. He allowed two runs on just three hits in five innings.

"It was very much a quality start," La Russa said.

The night, however, belonged to Maddux and the Braves, who have seized the momentum in this series.

"It's a big game for right now," Glavine said. "But winning a league championship is not our goal. Winning a world championship is our goal."



Mike Blake/Reuters

Atlanta Braves hit the high-fives after beating the St. Louis Cardinals.

A Quiet Killer Pitching for Pride

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — They say Greg Maddux isn't allowed to be human any more. So, sometimes, he decides not to be.

The immortal Maddux, the best regular season pitcher since Sandy Koufax, showed up Wednesday in Game 6 of the National League Championship Series. Locked somewhere in the attic was the distinctly mortal Maddux who has stunk through much of his playoff career and was mashed for eight runs in Game 2.

This time, the St. Louis Cardinals had little chance. Imagine Lefty Grove or Bob Feller, Jim Palmer or Tom Seaver, facing a similar challenge near the peak of his career. Would any of 'em have allowed his team to be dethroned as world champ in a series in which he stood to be the sole and sufficient goat? Of course, none of them stood above his league by as large a margin as Maddux.

Thanks mostly to Maddux, who pitched 7⅓ in this 3-1 Atlanta victory, there's going to be a Game 7 between these two clubs who definitely don't like each other. Maddux allowed six singles, no walks, fanned six, and the only run charged to him scored on a reliever's wild pitch.

At his best, in the middle innings, Maddux was so effective that the game seemed a blur. In the fourth, fifth and sixth innings, he needed only four, eight and four pitches to retire the side. How is that possible? Through six innings, no Cardinal got past first base and only two balls reached a Braves outfielder.

The win was doubly meaningful because the game was close and, in its subtle details, showed that the Maddux of 1992-95 is now one of the game's historical artifacts. That guy isn't around any more.

Maddux still has plenty left. But, now, he no longer stands above the game. He must coax it to love him.

On this balmy evening before a chopping crowd, a mightily miffed Maddux pitched for pride and in the wake of considerable embarrassment. After all, his career National League playoff record had become a slash on his masterpiece. His 2-3 record might be rationalized, but his mark of 29 runs allowed in just 34⅔ innings was incontrovertibly bad. Maddux wasn't just betrayed by his defense on Sunday and finished off by a Gary Gaetti grand slam. He also lost the sixth and final game of the 1993 playoff series to the Phillies and was mauled twice by the Giants in the '89 playoffs when he was a Cub. That's a lot of bad karma.

Having accomplished more than anybody ever dreamed, Maddux is expected to do the semi-impossible regularly.

At times, it's hard to get Maddux in proper perspective. Once, Brooklyn right-hander Billy Loes won 14 games. "You could win 20," they said. "Don't wanna. Then they'll want me to do it every year." Old story. Still true. After winning four straight Cy Young Awards, Maddux knows the syndrome.

Remember, this is a slightly built man with no fastball to speak of. Except for his change-up, he has no first-rate pitch in terms of raw stuff. Stand a few feet behind him when he's throwing full speed between starts and he looks like a precise, unspectacular junior college pitcher. All his pitches swerve at the last instant, but none has a large break.

"That's all I've got, dude," Maddux will laugh. His career began 75-64, which is very good. But not that much better than Billy Loes. Then, he got better. And he got lucky. For four years, everything fed on itself. First, Maddux became the King Kong of pitchers. But, eventually, the monkey had to climb on his back.

Baseball's ultimate overachiever has now put himself in the most ironic of situations. Having accomplished more than anybody ever dreamed that he'd be capable of, he's now expected to do the semi-impossible on a regular basis.

This year, the National League finally got a new book on Maddux.

It's the one the Cardinals used to beat him in Game 2. And it's the strategy he had to contend with again in Game 6. Rule: Hit the first pitch.

The old method of meeting Maddux — treating him like a normal pitcher — wasn't working. If you let him get ahead in the count, which he almost always did, his ERA would be 1.75. What would happen if you didn't let him get ahead? The answer: Maddux's ERA in 1996 was 2.72. That was still the second-best in the National League, but his record was only 15-11.

Partly, that was bad luck. Partly, it was mediocre run support (4.1 per game). But, partly, it was also Maddux coming back to earth.

The best pitch in baseball, he always contended, was "strike one." After that, he could nibble at the corners, tease with changes of speed and expand the strike zone by making the hitter worry about the umpire. "He's going to give Maddux anything close because he's Maddux."

So, after his Game 2 disaster, he adjusted. On the first pitch, he threw the same corner-nibbling sliders, sinkers and change-ups that he normally shows on 2-2 pitches when he wants to make a quality pitch, but doesn't want to go to a full count.

This time, it worked. Ten of the first 11 Cards who put the first strike in play made outs. Instead of increasing Maddux misery, they just made his work faster, if not easier.

"Maddux was dynamite," said the Braves' Bobby Cox. Not as dynamite as he once was. But still a quiet killer.

Kovalev's Hat Trick Helps Rangers Crush Penguins

The Associated Press

The slow-starting Rangers played their best game of the season, beating the Pittsburgh Penguins, 8-1, behind Alexei Kovalev's three goals in a National Hockey League game in New York.

Kovalev's second of the night and two goals by Niklas Sundstrom highlighted a four-goal second period that broke the game open for the Rangers, who were winless in their first five games before Monday night's 5-4 victory over Calgary.

Sergei Nemchinov, Daniel Goneau and Christian Dube also scored for New York on Wednesday night.

The Rangers (2-3-2) outplayed the Penguins from start to finish, allowing only a power-play goal by Petr Nedved. The Penguins, outshot, 48-30, dropped to 1-4-0.

Mike Richter played his best game this season with a sharp 29-save performance.

Canadiens 4, Flames 2 Scott Thornton, Martin Rucinsky and Marc Bureau scored shorthanded goals as Montreal remained undefeated at home.

The three shorthanded goals in one game tied a Montreal record set on March 20, 1948, against the Chicago Blackhawks.

Saku Koivu added an even-strength goal for Montreal (3-1-2), which has not lost in five home games. Dave Gagner and Jonas Hogland scored in the first period for Calgary (3-4-0), which ended a four-game road trip.

Hogland, a 24-year-old right wing from Sweden, got his first NHL goal on a give-and-go with fellow rookie Jarome Iginla at 18:06 of the first period, beating Pat Jablonski with a quick wrist shot.

Panthers 3, Sharks 3 After blowing a two-goal advantage, San Jose salvaged a tie with Florida when Jeff Friesen scored his second goal of the game.

Florida scored three times in the third period and outshot the Sharks, 15-2.

The Panthers moved in front, 3-2, on Dave Lowry's first goal of the season with 7:30 remaining in regulation. But Friesen came back to score his second goal of the night a minute later to even it up. He took a pass from Todd Gill in the high slot and shot it through a host of players screening goalie Mark Fitzpatrick.

Flyers 4, Mighty Ducks 3 John Druce and John LeClair each had a goal and an assist as Philadelphia spoiled Anaheim's home opener.

Philadelphia, down 3-1 in the second period, rallied with a pair of third-period goals.

Mikael Renberg pulled the Flyers even with 12:16 remaining after LeClair, behind the net, fed him a pass in the slot and he beat Guy Hebert from 10 feet away for his first goal of the season.

Druce set up the game-winner with 7:53 left when he muscled past defenseman Jason Marshall into the crease, and Pat Falloon, following on the play, tapped the puck past the sprawling Hebert for his second goal of the season and 100th of his career.

The Flyers were without left wing Daniel Lacroix, who was suspended by the NHL for elbowing the Los Angeles Kings' Kevin Stevens a night earlier, and Eric Lindros, still sidelined by a groin injury.

NHL Roundup

DENNIS THE MENACE

"GRANDPA SAYS WE NEVER KNOW WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN, SO WE SHOULD EAT OUR DESSERT FIRST."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEMIR

OUSIP

ANNICE

GOFORT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRUNE ROACH ADROIT MIMOSE
Answer: What the well-mannered barber liked to exercise — HIS OPTIONS

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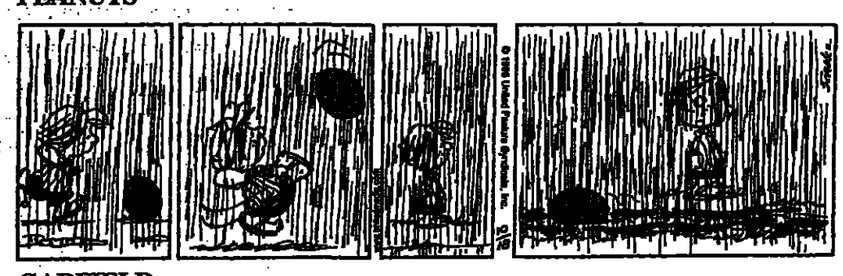
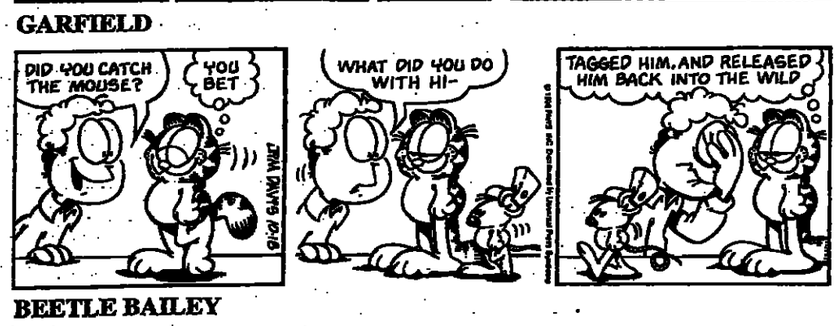
PEANUTS



GARFIELD

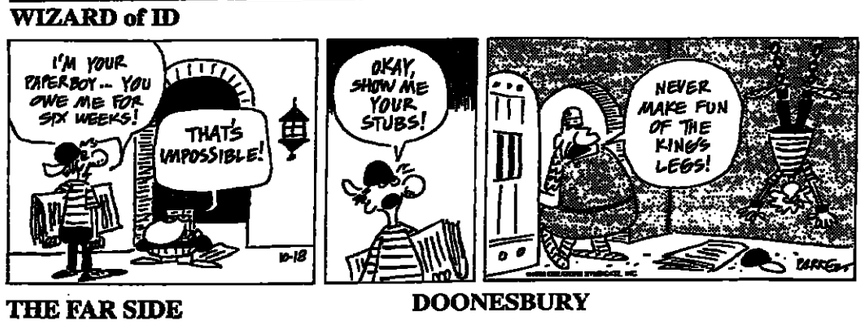


BEETLE BAILEY

BLONDIE

CALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE

"Seems like Gramp's been there forever — fossilized right there on his favorite rock. — Scores the hell out of the dog."

DOONESBURY

OBSERVER

President? Phooey

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — A poll reports that most American young people don't want to grow up to be president. I have interviewed young people galore to find out why.

Anita M., of Houma, Louisiana, says: "You think I want to spend my life being investigated by Senator Alfonse D'Amato? I want to be a professor emeritus of the history of music and win a $1 million Nobel Prize for proving that Elvis is really dead."

Mavis W., of Eglantine, Oregon: "President? You've got to be kidding. Sit around the office waiting for a public-opinion poll to tell you what you can do? I want a job where I can have my own ideas instead of waiting for pollsters to have them for me. A job that gives me a chance to do something daring, y'know, without having to get a poll taker's permission."

Macushla M., of Falls-by-the-Sea, Nebraska: "A kid would have to be out of his skull to take a job where you have to listen to Al Gore explain how to toast a marshmallow."

Rebecca E., of Kiddiebunkport, Maine: "You can't have much respect for me if you think I want a job where I'd have to go on television and kill an hour and a half arguing with Bob Dole about the distinction between a tittle and a jot."

Austin K., of East Bat Cave, Tennessee: "I hear the pay is only $200,000 plus expenses, which doesn't seem like much if you've got any ambition. Then, they're not going to build you something like the Lincoln Memorial or the Kennedy Center until you've been assassinated and it's too late to enjoy knowing you're a legend. I want to be a legend in my own time. So it's life splitting eardrums with electric guitars for me. Go platinum and you're rolling in millions."

Bartholomew F., of Concave, Wisconsin: "If I'd known about the presidency being a possibility I wouldn't have done that little bit of pot last summer, but what's smoked is smoked. Soon as I got to be president they'd find out about it and my name would be cursed all over the country, and then I'd never be able to get an honest job once I got out of the White House."

Mame C., of Elktooth, New York: "Well, I wouldn't mind traveling around and seeing the world like presidents do, and it would be nice to see Washington, especially since I can't afford my high school class's trip down there next year, but I don't want my family exposed to all the dirt-digging the media would do if I ever got to be president. My granddaddy did some time way back for bootlegging and my Uncle Al is too attractive to women for his own good, and my mom — well, I'm not going to let the media broadcast all that scandal just so I can be president."

Calvin J., of Sycamore Bypass, Missouri: "I'd rather grow up to be a partner in a big-time Washington law firm. Then I could buy senators and congressmen for great big, really cool corporations and they would make presidents toe the line. I'm told there is plenty of money to be made in this line of work. What's more, it would be a lot of fun to buy senators."

New York Times Service

Patricia Hearst Shaw, an American Icon of Sorts

By Bob Morris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From the back, she could be Jane Fonda, Ann-Margret or Hillary Rodham Clinton on a long hair day. From the front, there's no mistaking her for anybody but Patricia Hearst Shaw, even if her nose is smaller than it used to be.

This fall, you'd have to be a Martian not to notice Shaw, given all the television and magazine publicity for her mystery novel, "Murder at San Simeon." Since her daughters are now 11 and 15, Shaw is re-entering the work force, it seems. Her line of work? Being a celebrity.

"I'm just seizing control of my reputation," said the woman whom Joan Didion once described as a golden girl "pinned in the beam of history."

On a recent morning at the Edwardian Room of the Plaza, she raised an aristocratic, manicured hand and dug into her bacon and eggs. "I guess I'm supposed to pick at my food," she said, "but it looks so good."

Shaw doesn't stand on ceremony. But then, having just been grilled by Howard Stern, why bother? Less than an hour before, Stern had asked her on his live radio show what she was wearing when she was raped in a closet by members of the Symbionese Liberation Army. She handled him with staggering equanimity and told him she had on the blue bathrobe she was kidnapped in.

"I had plenty of people tell me not to go on Howard's show," said Shaw, who has a slight mocking edge to her voice and often sounds amused at the world's absurdities. "Why should I be afraid of him more than anyone else? Because he might say mean things? Most people say mean things behind your back anyway."

Her novel — about the death of a Hollywood producer, Thomas Ince, right after a wild party on the yacht of William Randolph Hearst — is based on a real incident. But then, Shaw, who wrote the book with Cornelia Frances Biddle, a fellow blueblood and former soap opera actress, is more intent on acting than on writing.

She has already played campy cameo roles as a school crossing guard in "Cry Baby" and a fatally misaccessorized juror in "Serial Mom," both movies by John Waters, a close friend. Waters's trademark is his subversive depictions of American pop culture and its icons. Shaw, of course, is one of the biggest icons of them all. If that role is thrust upon you, you may as well have a sense of humor about it — and the more surreal the better.

Last year, she played a perky suburban mother on Nickelodeon's sitcom "The Adventures of Pete and Pete." By that time, she had spent more than a decade as the famously stay-at-home Connecticut wife of her former bodyguard Bernard Shaw, who is now in charge of security at the Hearst Corp.

Similarly, the woman who refused to be a debutante was presented in public last year in another way — on Thierry Mugler's catwalk in Paris. "I walked around in a gown, then ripped it off to reveal a wild little cocktail dress," Shaw said. "I guess it was supposed to show that underneath the conservative person is the fun and wild one. Thierry Mugler thought I was perfect for that."

When, at 19, she was kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army from the apartment she shared with her fiance, Steven Weed, in Berkeley, California, she became an actress in earnest. If she didn't pretend to believe in the goals of the paramilitary zealots holding her captive, she has said repeatedly, she would have been killed. Today, she is still a magnet for all kinds of political musings — for some, a symbol of everything wrong with this country in the 1960s; for others, a symbol of high ideals.

"People who feel guilty for not taking their idealism farther still come up to me and tell me that I was the symbol of what they were supposed to do," she said. "I tell them, 'Hey, honey, I was just sitting at home doing my homework when I was kidnapped.'"

The Associated Press

The mystery novel author is hard at work being a celebrity.

But she is well aware that others, who consider her a bad girl whose jail sentence was commuted by Jimmy Carter in 1979 because of her family's prominence, think she should remain invisible.

"I find it strange for people to think that after being kidnapped I should remain in hiding the rest of my life," she said.

At any rate, Shaw, whose hopes for a television talk-show pilot last year didn't pan out, is out of hiding in a big way. "Privacy isn't an issue for me," she said.

Being the subject of art isn't really either. Not that it isn't a source of amusement. When, for instance, a conceptual work by Dennis Adams called "Patty Hearst, A Thru Z" was auctioned at Christie's last spring, she and Waters called to see if it had sold. It hadn't.

"Who would want that in their home?" she said of the work, a collection of blown-up photographs of herself. "Plus, when it's properly installed, you're supposed to have a security guard at each end. That could get pretty pricey after a while." As she shook her head in mild disdain, her blond hair brushed against her Thierry Mugler suit.

"I guess I'm more than an icon," she said. "I'm a muse. I mean, there's a whole cottage industry based on me."

Today, her opinions fly fast and furious. She rails at the jury system, celebrity lawyers and Larry King's bravado. She also finds today's political zealots a strange lot. "Today's activist will step over a homeless person to tell you not to wear fur," she said.

Although she has been a protective mother, she does not want her two daughters to grow up sheltered the way she was. Last spring she took them to SoHo to look at the British artist Damien Hirst's sawed-in-half cow and pig in formaldehyde. They liked what they saw.

"Why wouldn't they?" she asked. "It was everything they could imagine, but never do. I mean the point of art is the freedom of it, right?"

Freedom has its limits, of course, especially where debutantes are concerned. "If one of my daughters wanted to come out," she said, "I'd have to bring in the deprogrammers for her."

There were books to sign somewhere and a photo opportunity at Planet Hollywood, where the white shoes Shaw wore in "Serial Mom" are to be put on display. In the movie, about a tidy, pathological housewife played by Kathleen Turner, Shaw has a cameo as a juror whom Turner murders for wearing white shoes after Labor Day.

"I always knew wearing white shoes after Labor Day was wrong," Shaw said on the Plaza steps. "It's a fashion violation. Not an infraction, but a full-on violation. John always says that I'm the only character in the film who really deserved to die."

She adores Waters. "We're both sick," she said as she got into a limousine, "but we're not dangerous."

PEOPLE

IT'S NOT "Good Night, David" — quite yet. **David Brinkley**, a giant of television news over the past four decades, announced he is stepping down as moderator of ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley" after the Nov. 10 show. That broadcast will mark the 15th anniversary of the public affairs series, which was created for Brinkley when he joined ABC in 1981. That move followed a 38-year career at NBC News that included a famous 14-year partnership, beginning in 1956, with the late **Chet Huntley** on the weeknight "Huntley-Brinkley Report" and made Brinkley, one of the medium's first newsmen, a Washington institution. Their way of ending each broadcast — "Good night, Chet," "Good night, David" — became a national catchphrase. Brinkley, 76, said he is not leaving the Sunday show, and will continue with an expanded version of his current program-ending commentary. "We'll replace it with a serious piece of journalism," he said, "maybe with an introduction and some video, rather than just a closing joke." He said he is also committed to anchoring longer programs for ABC News, including a series on U.S. presidents of the 20th century ("most of whom I've known") and documentaries on Adolf Eichmann and on the separatist movement in Quebec. "This summer was my 22d national convention and that's cruel and unusual punishment," Brinkley said, "so I began looking around for something else to do and I discussed it with **Roone Arledge**, and he agreed to let me do this." Arledge is president of ABC. Brinkley also said he was tired of waking up at 5 A.M. on Sundays to get ready for the broadcast. Brinkley joined NBC News in 1943. He started at the top in the wartime capital, covering **Franklin D. Roosevelt**'s weekly White House news conferences as a writer for the radio.

□

During an unguarded moment picked up on a satellite feed, the NBC News anchorman **Tom Brokaw** said his counterpart at CBS, **Dan Rather**, had often reported false stories fed to him by **Richard Nixon**'s White House. Brokaw, who has since said the remark may not be true, made the aside during a rehearsal at the Republican convention in San Diego on Aug. 13 when someone said Rather was reporting **Colin Powell** would be in a Dole cabinet. "Rummy," Brokaw said, referring to **Donald Rumsfeld**, the former White House official who now is chairman of **Bob Dole**'s campaign, "Rummy used to get even with guys in the White House by leaking stuff to Rather that didn't have any basis in fact." He added that in the past, Rather was "factually wrong a lot of the time because he was Rummy's vessel." Brokaw said he regrets having made what he now calls a "reckless" comment. "The gossip in the bureau was that Rumsfeld was his pal and — I'm sure it was envy — they said that's how he gets the stuff," he said. Rather declined to comment.

□

The rocker **Tommy Lee** was charged with battery for allegedly throwing a tabloid TV cameraman to the ground while leaving a nightclub. The Sept. 29 scuffle outside the Viper Room in West Hollywood was caught on videotape. **Henry Trappler**, who works for Paparazzi TV, a supplier of celebrity video, suffered a displaced hip, prosecutors said. Lee, the heavily tattooed drummer for the band **Motley Crue** and husband of "Baywatch" star **Pamela Anderson Lee**, was charged on Tuesday and could be sentenced to a year in jail.

□

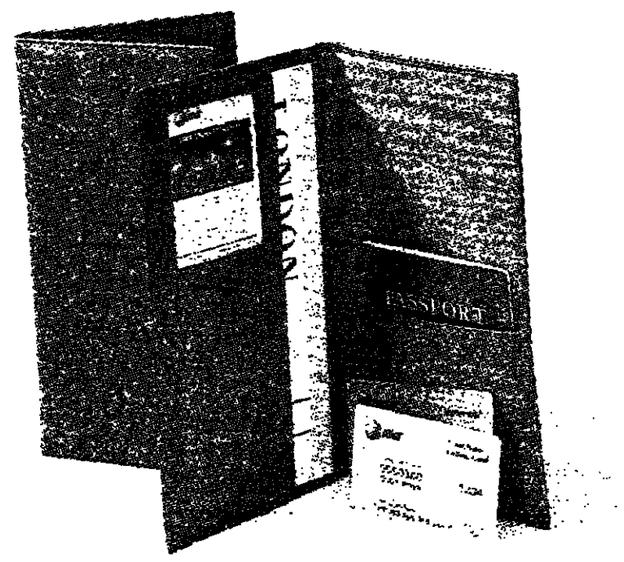
The pop star **Sting** performed to a packed crowd in Ho Chi Minh City, becoming the first major star to play in Vietnam. About 4,000 people attended the concert at a basketball stadium, but the audience was mostly made up of foreigners who could afford the tickets — sold for $65.

□

Christopher Reeve, the star of the "Superman" movies who fell from a horse last year and is paralyzed from the neck down, is under fire from some activists for the disabled for sending what they say is the incorrect message. Reeve is going to Minnesota's Twin Cities on Oct. 27 to receive the National Courage Award from the Courage Center, which runs programs for the disabled. But that doesn't sit well with some. "His receiving the Courage Award is sucking up and draining the resources for those of us who already have a broken neck, who are quadriplegics, or who are blind," said **Rick Cardenas**, an organizer with a local group called Advocating Change Together. The actor was chosen because he has raised awareness of disabilities, said **Kathy Jundt**, a spokeswoman for the center. "My sense is that the general public feels that Reeve is a hero, and he's really done wonderful things," she said.

ABC News

David Brinkley is cutting back on his TV activities.



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